

G E O G R A P H Y F O R C H I L D R E N:

O R,

A Short and Easy Method of Teaching and Learning
G E O G R A P H Y:

Designed principally for the Use of SCHOOLS.

W H E R E B Y

Even CHILDREN may in a short Time know the Use of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE and GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS, and all the considerable COUNTRIES in the WORLD; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent, Divisions, Islands, Rivers, Lakes, Chief Cities, Government and Religion.

Divided into LESSONS, by Way of

QUESTION AND ANSWER:

With a new General MAP of the WORLD, and also a LIST of MAPS necessary for Children.

Translated from the French of Abbot LENGLET DU FRESNOY, and now greatly augmented and improved throughout the Whole.

The FIFTEENTH EDITION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A Method of Learning Geography without a Master, for the Use of such grown Persons as have neglected this useful Study in their Youth.

A N D

A TABLE of the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of the most remarkable Places mentioned in this Work. As also a Print of the ORRERY.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and
E. NEWBERRY, at the Corner of Ludgate-Street. — 1787.

[Price, bound, 1s. 6d.]



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T H E
P R E F A C E.

A BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY for children has long been wanted; the tracts for that purpose hitherto published, as well by their length, as by methods not proportioned to their memories, being above the reach of their tender capacities; they were too often overburdened by a multitude of perplexing particulars which they did not rightly understand.

CHILDREN for the most part have more memory than judgment: the latter therefore should be improved by the former. This is the principal aim of this present epitome. Childrens memories are helped by clear and short questions,

A 2

which

which often bring proper answers to their mind; and we have here contrived both in such a manner, that the brevity as well as perspicuity of the question shall enlighten them, without darkening their understanding by being too prolix, which is too apt to make them forget the essential point they are to learn. And the answer is likewise expressed in such familiar terms as may suit the weakest memory, and yet please and instruct those of a more happy genius.

This abridgment may, notwithstanding be useful even to some of riper years; for there are too many, who, though they have had a tolerable share of education, are ignorant even of the first rudiments of this science; however, as it requires but little application, and depends more on the eyes and memory than the judgment, it may be easily attained, even without the assistance of a master, as we shall shew hereafter. The necessity of this knowledge
has

The P R E F A C E.

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has never been more apparent than in the late and present wars ; every body talks of them, and those who venture to entertain company about them without understanding Geography, too often give undeniable proofs of their insufficiency and want of knowledge.—How shameful is it for a gentleman or lady, though in many other respects well educated, to ask whether *Holland* does not lie in the direct road from *Paris* to *Rome* ?

The least propensity to learning, by the help of this short treatise, will be sufficient to acquire a general idea of the science: Even young ladies, in two months time, may be instructed in the rudiments of Geography, and be able to give a pertinent answer to a question, that they would blush if they were unable to resolve.

Each lesson may be learned in half an hour at most, even by those of the tenderest capacities. What terms of art we have

vi The P R E F A C E.

made use of are briefly yet fully explained, and the whole is made as clear as the nature of the subject would bear.

The following maps, which may be purchased at a small expence, will be sufficient to instruct them, and render this tract easy and intelligible, *viz.*

- I. *A Map of the WORLD.*
- II. EUROPE.
- III. ASIA.
- IV. AFRICA.
- V. NORTH-AMERICA.
- VI. SOUTH-AMERICA.
- VII. ENGLAND.
- VIII. SCOTLAND.
- IX. IRELAND.

CHILDREN, wherever born or bred, should have a map of their own nation, and study that before any other. And in order to their more speedy improvement, the master must carefully shew his pupil the particular place which each lesson treats of
upon

The P R E F A C E. vii

upon the map; and then examine him some time after to fix his attention.

It is highly necessary, that the different parts of each of those maps should be distinguished by different colours, or at least by points or lines.

The indulgence of the public to this short tract, has been sufficiently evident by the sale of fourteen large impressions within a small compass of time. The Editor therefore thinks himself obliged to acknowledge so unexpected a favour; and is thereby encouraged to render it still more extensively useful; which, he flatters himself, cannot be effected any better way than by an application of all the technical terms, and an accurate, though comprehensive description of the terrestrial globe; by shewing likewise the use of it; and, in a word, by carefully revising the whole, and making material alterations and amendments in almost every article. There is nothing more

viii The P R E F A C E.

he thinks needful to add, in recommendation of this new edition, than to assure the reader, that all the notes are intirely new, as also the tables of the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of places, which must be allowed a very great improvement.

To conclude: As this work may fall into the hands of some who have not leisure to attend the usual hours appointed for schools, he has pointed out to such, a method for their learning it without a master. And notwithstanding the numerous additions, and its being printed in a less character than the former, the price has not been enhanced; the author choosing, out of gratitude for the kind reception this Work has met with, rather to give his labour than disoblige the public.

How

How to learn GEOGRAPHY without a Master.

THE person who desires to learn Geography must have a set of maps, and after reading over each lesson in the book, he should be very exact in finding out, in the map, the several places mentioned in the lesson, and, thus by reading the lessons over several times, and always comparing the book with the maps, any grown person may soon know the most remarkable places in the world, their situation, boundaries, &c. and will insensibly, by degrees, remember the names of them, even without getting the lessons by heart, which is absolutely necessary for children to do, but may be thought too great a trouble

by persons grown to years of maturity, and may not be always necessary.—Now all this knowledge may be acquired in so short a time as two months, by allowing an hour every day to one lesson only, as there are in all but sixty-five lessons, and that, not an hour of trouble and fatigue, but of amusement and pleasure.



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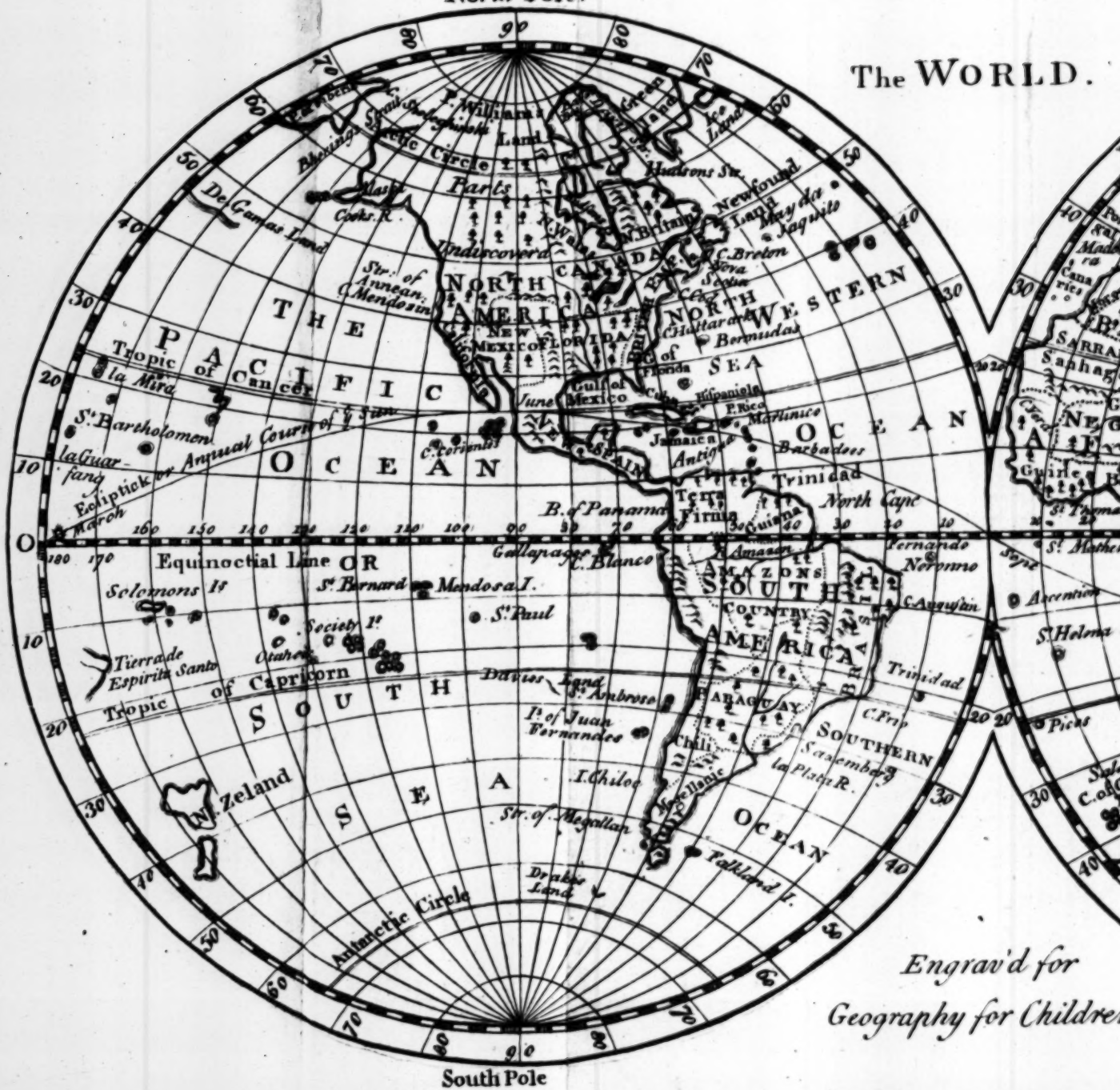
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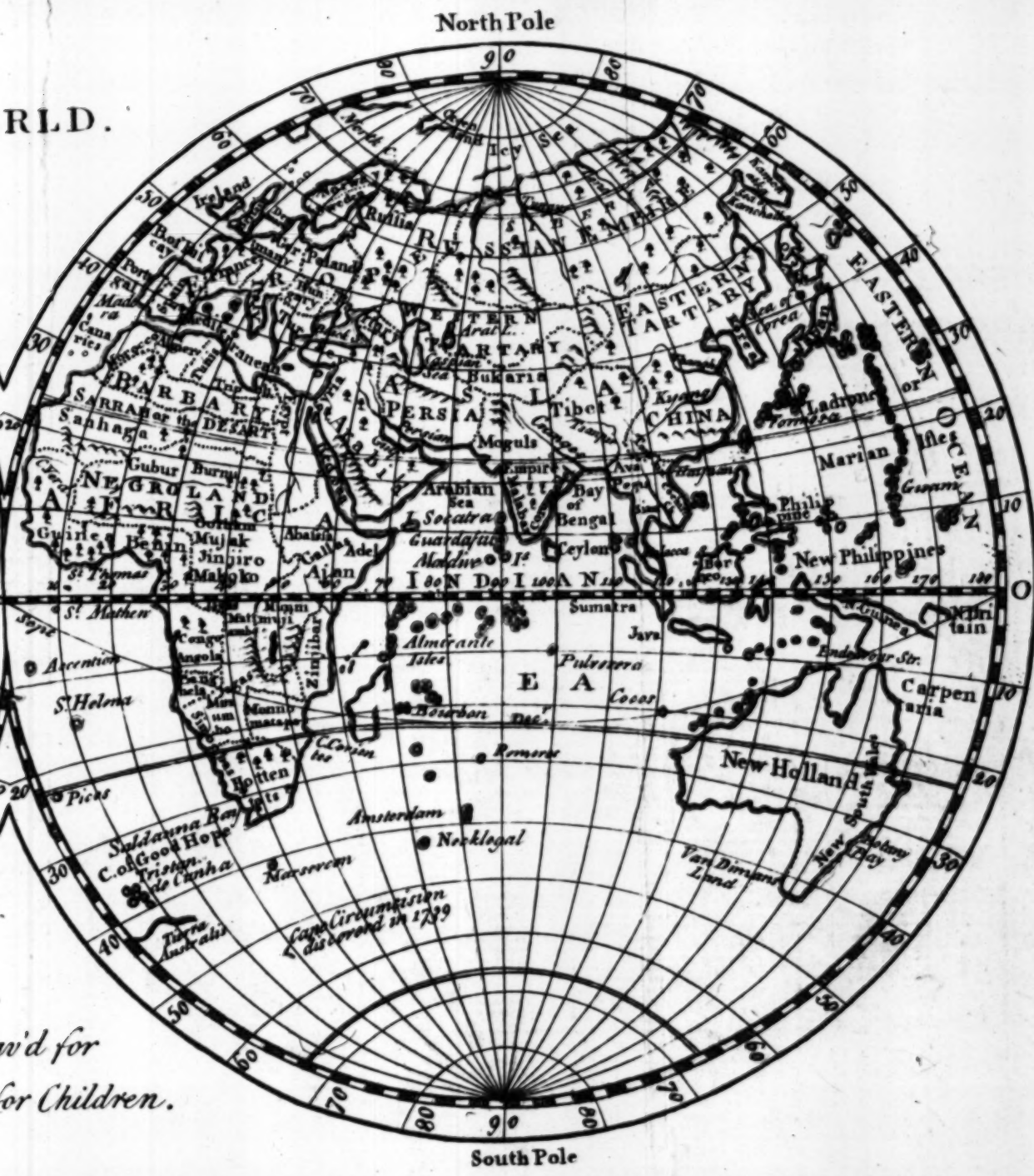
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THE WORLD.



*Engrav'd for
Geography for Children.*

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G E O G R A P H Y

F O R

C H I L D R E N.

LESSON I.

Of the World in general.

Question. WHAT is Geography?

Answer. Geography is a description of the whole globe of the earth, or known habitable world; together with all its parts, limits, situations, and other remarkable things relating thereto.

Q. What

A

Q. What are the chief constituent parts of the globe?

A. The whole globe is considered as a body of land and water.

Q. How is the earth particularly distinguished in regard to its natural divisions and appearances?

A. Land is again divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses and promontories.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. A continent is a great quantity of land that comprehends several regions and kingdoms, which are not interrupted or separated by seas: as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Q. What is an Island?

A. An island is a part of the earth environed round with water, as Britain, Ireland, Cuba, &c.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A peninsula is a tract of land, almost encompassed round with water, and is joined to the land by a little isthmus; as the Morea in the Levant.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. An isthmus is a little neck of land, which joineth any peninsula to the continent; as Corinth in Greece.

Q. What is a Promontory?

A. A promontory is some high mountain which shooteth itself into the sea, the utmost end



end of which is called a Cape, as that great Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verde in Africa.

LESSON II.

Of the World in general.

Q. HOW are the Waters generally distinguished?

A. Into oceans, seas, streights, gulphs, bays, lakes, rivers, and creeks.

Q. What is the Ocean?

A. The ocean is that general collection of waters which environeth the whole earth on every side.

Q. What are Seas?

A. A sea is part of the ocean, to which we cannot come but through some streight, as the Mediterranean and Baltick seas.

Q. What is a Streight?

A. A streight is a part of the ocean, restrained between narrow bounds, and opening a way to the sea, as the Streights of Gibraltar, the Hellespont, &c.

Q. What is a Gulph?

A. A gulph is a part of the ocean or great sea, which runs up into the land through narrow passages, which are called streights; as the Gulph of Florida, Gulph of Venice, &c.

Q. What

Q. What is a Bay ?

A. A bay is an arm of the sea, coming up into the land, and terminating in a nook. It is a kind of lesser gulph, bigger than a creek, and is larger in the middle within than it is at the entrance into it, which entrance is called the Mouth of the Bay.

Q. What is a Lake ?

A. A lake is a great natural reservoir of standing water.

Q. What is a River ?

A. A river is a body of water, rising in the land, and flowing into the sea, as the Thames, Tiber, Nile, Euphrates, &c.

Q. What is a Creek ?

A. A creek is a narrow part of the sea, or of a river, that goeth but a little way into the land.

LESSON III.

** Of the World in general.*

Q. HOW is the earth generally divided by geographers ?

A. Into four quarters, viz. EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA : besides the islands belonging to each part.

Q. Were

Q. Were all these parts always known?

A. No; the ancients knew only Europe, Asia, Africa, and even those not perfectly.

Q. How are these three parts called?

A. They are generally called the Old World, because known by the ancients.

Q. How do you call America?

A. It is called the New World, because lately discovered. It is also named the West-Indies, to distinguish it from the East-Indies.

Q. What part of the world was first inhabited?

A. Asia; where the first man was created. It is also the most illustrious part, because our Saviour was born there, and wrought in it the mystery of our redemption.

Q. Which is at this day the most renowned part of the world?

A. Europe, by the politeness of its manners, the policy of its governments, and the wisdom of its various laws.

Q. Are those advantages to be found in the other parts of the world?

A. The farthestmost parts of Asia are better governed than the western parts of it; most states of Africa are still barbarous; and, except what the Europeans possess in America, and what the English have lately lost, the rest is still savage and unpolished: the other parts are little known.

LESSON IV.

Of EUROPE.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Europe?

A. North, the Frozen sea; East, Russia in Asia, the river Don or Tanais, and the Black sea; South, by Africa, and the Mediterranean sea; West, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What is the extent of Europe?

A. About three thousand three hundred miles from Cape North to the most southern parts of Italy or Spain: and about two thousand two hundred from West to East; that is, from Cape Finesterre in Spain to the river Don or Tanais.

Q. How is Europe divided?

A. First, into Northern; containing Greenland, Nova-Zembla, Jutland or Iceland, Free-land, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Muscovy, or Russia.

Second, Middle; containing European Tary, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Netherlands, British Isles, France, Switzerland, or Swisserland, Hungary, Transilvania, Walachia, Moldavia.

Third, Southern; containing Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and the lesser Tary.

Q. Are all these countries under the same sort of government?

A. Far

A. Far from it; some are monarchical, some republican, and some of a mixt sort of government.

Q. What is a Monarchy?

A. A state in which the supreme authority is lodged in one person only, who governs himself, or by his ministers; as France, Spain and Portugal.

Q. What is a Republic?

A. A state in which the supreme power is lodged in many members chosen to govern the rest; as Venice, the United Provinces, and Switzerland.

Q. What is a Mixt Government?

A. A state in which the authority of the sovereign is limited and restrained by the laws, or by the assembly of the states, as England, Germany and Poland.

LESSON V.

Sequel of EUROPE.

Q. WHICH are the capital cities of Northern Europe?

A. Copenhagen of Denmark; Christiana of Norway; Stockholm of Swedeland; Moscow of Russia or Muscovy.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Middle Europe?

A. Cracow

A. Cracow of Poland, though their king's chief place of residence is Warsaw; Berlin of Prussia; London of the British Isles; Paris of France; Prague of Bohemia; and Buda of Hungary.

Q. Why do you omit the capital city of Germany?

A. Germany is an empire composed of several independent states, each of which has its capital city; it is not possible therefore to determine which is the capital city of all Germany; but the emperors have resided some ages at Vienna in Austria.

Q. Have not the Low Countries a capital city also?

A. It cannot be determined, because the Low Countries are likewise composed of several republics, subject to different governments, of which each has its capital city.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Southern Europe?

A. Madrid of Spain; Lisbon of Portugal; Rome of Italy; Constantinople of Turkey; and Bachaserai of Little Tartary.

Q. Which are the most considerable Islands of Europe?

A. In the ocean, Great-Britain, Ireland, and Iceland; in the Mediterranean, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, and the Islands of the Archipelago.

LESSON VI.

Sequel of EUROPE.

Q. HOW many Seas encompass Europe?

A. Seven; the Mediterranean, the Atlantic ocean, the North sea, the Baltic, the White sea, the Black sea, and the Grecian sea, or Archipelago.

Q. Which are the chief Rivers of Europe?

A. The Dwina, and the Don or Tanais, in Muscovy; the Danube, the Rhine, and the Elbe in Germany; the Vistula in Poland; the Thames, Humber and Severn in England; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne in France; the Ebro, the Tagus, and the Douro in Spain; and the Po in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief mountains in Europe?

A. The Daara Field, between Norway and Sweden; Mount Krapack, between Poland and Hungary; the Pyrenean Mountains, between France and Spain; the Alps, which divide France and Germany from Italy; and the Apennine, which runs through Italy from North to South.

Q. Are there any Fiery Mountains in Europe?

A. Several: Mount Hecla in Iceland; Vesuvius or Monte Somor in the kingdom of Naples; Mount Etna or Gibel in Sicily: some begin also to be such in Bohemia.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the chief Lakes of Europe?

A. Ladoga and Onega in Muscovy; that of Geneva, between Switzerland and Savoy; the Lake of Constance, on the borders of Germany; Lough Neagh in Ireland, and that of Como, with Lake Major in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief Streights in Europe?

A. The Sound in the Baltic; the Channel betwixt Dover and Calais: the Fare of Messina, betwixt Naples and Sicily; the Straights of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; and those of the Dardanelles or Gallipoli, between Europe and Asia.

LESSON VII.

Of the BRITISH Islands,

OR,

GREAT-BRITAIN.

Q. WHICH are the British Islands?

A. Two large islands in the Western ocean, and several lesser; which compose an hereditary kingdom, called the kingdom of England, or of Great Britain.

Q. Which are the two great Islands?

A. Great

A. Great Britain, and Ireland, which has been many ages subject to England.

Q. Into how many parts is Great Britain divided?

A. Into two; England and Scotland, which were heretofore two kingdoms, but have since been united.

Q. How were they united?

A. First under one king, after which they became one kingdom.

Q. How were they united under one king?

A. In 1603, King James VI. of Scotland, became by inheritance, and by the last will of Queen Elizabeth, the first of that name king of England.

Q. How were they united into one kingdom?

A. That union was brought about in 1707, by Queen Anne.

Q. Into how many parts is England divided?

A. Into two; England, properly so called, and the principality of Wales; anciently called Cambria.

Q. What are the boundaries of England?

A. Scotland to the north, the German ocean to the east, the British channel to the south, and St. George's, or the Irish channel, to the west.

Q. What is the extent of England?

A. Three hundred and twenty miles from north to south, viz. from Berwick to the Isle of Wight;

Wight; and two hundred and ninety miles from east to west, viz. from the isle of Thanet to the Land's-end in Cornwall.

LESSON VIII.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

ENGLAND.

Q. FROM whence is the name England derived?

A. From the Angles, who, with some others, came into it out of Saxony, about the year of Christ 450.

Q. What names had it before?

A. It was called Britain from the Britons, its ancient inhabitants; and Albion, from its white cliffs.

Q. Which are its chief rivers?

A. The Thames, the Severn, and the Humber.

Q. What is the course of the Thames?

A. Its

A. Its source is in Gloucestershire under the name of *Isis*, receiving the *Thame* above Oxford is called *Thames*, in Latin *Tamisis*, both names being joined into one, so runs to London, and from thence to the German Ocean?

Q. What is the course of the *Severn*?

A. It rises in Montgomeryshire in Wales, so runs to Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and from thence into the Irish Sea, by Bristol Channel.

Q. What is the *Humber*?

A. It is not properly a river, but rather an arm of the sea, which receives the rivers Trent, Derwent, and some others.

Q. What are the chief commendations of *England*?

A. The clemency of the air, fertility of the soil, wholesomeness of its waters, richness of its mines, and its extensive commerce.

Q. What government is used in *England*?

A. Monarchical, mixed with Aristodemocratical.

Q. How does it appear?

A. By the king, in whose name all deeds run; and by the parliament, which prepares all the laws, and is composed of a House of Lords, and a House of Commons, which last are chosen by, and are the representatives of, the people.

Q. What is the religion of *England*?

B

A. The

A. The religion by law established is the episcopal protestant, governed by bishops, under the king, who is at the head of it.

Q. What religions are tolerated by law?

A. All protestants are tolerated by law in the exercise of their religion, and maintained in their properties; and the mildness of the present government is such, that catholics, though not tolerated by law, are made somewhat easy.

N. B. " It is very convenient to set a day
 " apart for rehearsal of the foregoing six
 " lessons, and to do the same after every
 " sixth lesson. The master must always
 " remember to shew to the children, in
 " the map, the places referred to; and
 " to make the children also point out
 " those places."

LESSON IX.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

ENGLAND.

Q. HOW many archbishops and bishops are there in *England*?

A. Two archbishops, and twenty-four bishops.

Q. Who

Q. Who are the two archbishops?

A. Canterbury, who is stiled primate of all England; and York, who is stiled primate of England.

Q. How many suffragans hath each archbishop?

A. Canterbury has twenty; York only four.

Q. Name the suffragans of Canterbury.

A. London, Winchester, Rochester, Salisbury, Ely, Oxford, Lincoln, Norwich, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Peterborough, Bangor, St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, Litchfield and Coventry, Gloucester, Worcester, Llandaff, St. David's.

Q. Name the suffragans of York.

A. Durham, Chester, Carlisle, and the bishop of the Isle of Mann.

Q. Do all the bishops sit in the house of lords?

A. All except the bishop of Mann.

Q. What rank have the archbishops?

A. Canterbury, next to the princes of the blood, above all other peers, and above all the officers of the crown: York has also the same rank, except his giving place to Canterbury, and to the lord chancellor.

Q. What rank have the bishops?

A. Above all lay barons: and amongst themselves London is first, Durham second,

Winchester third ; the rest take place according to the time of their being made bishops.

Q. What are the chief Islands of *England*?

A. Wight, Anglesea, Mann, Scilly, Jersey, and Guernsey.

Q. How many counties and shires are there in *England*?

A. Fifty-two ; of which forty are in *England*, properly so called, and twelve in *Wales*.

LESSON X.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

ENGLAND.

Q. HOW are the forty *English* counties divided?

A. There are six in the North, eighteen middle counties, six in the East, six in the South, and four which are called the West of *England*.

Q. Which are the counties in the North?

A. Northumberland (1), Cumberland (2),
West-

(1) On the borders of Scotland, is 50 miles long, and 40 broad, sends eight members to parliament, has 40 parishes, and 5 market towns.

(2) On the borders of Scotland, is 45 miles long, and about 30 broad, sends six members to parliament, has 58 parishes, and 12 market towns.

Westmoreland (1), the bishopric of Durham (2), Yorkshire (3), Lancashire (4).

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Northumberland*?

A. Newcastle upon Tyne, Morpeth, Learmouth, Wuller, Rothbury, Alnwick, Tinmouth, Billingham, Beltingham, and Hexham.

Q. Which Islands belong to that county?

A. Coquet, Fairn, and Holy Island.

Q. Which is *Berwick upon Tweed*?

A. It was heretofore part of a Scotch province, but is now part of England, generally mentioned by itself.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Cumberland*?

A. Carlisle, Longtown, Boulnes, Brampton, Wigton, Whitehaven, Cockermouth Egermond, Ireby, Ravenglass, and Penrith.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Westmoreland*?

B 3

A. Kendal,

(1) West of Cumberland, is 30 miles long, and 24 broad, sends four members to parliament, has 26 parishes and 8 market towns.

(2) A northern maritime county, the form is triangular, each side about 23 miles, sends four members to parliament, has 118 parishes, and 6 market towns.

(3) The largest county in England, in form of a square of 80 miles each side, sends 30 members to parliament, has 563 parishes, and 58 market towns.

(4) A maritime county, west of Yorkshire, is 55 miles long and 31 broad, sends 14 members to parliament, has 66 parishes, and 23 market towns.

A. Kendal, Appleby, Brough, Orton, and Ambleside.

Q. What are the chief towns of the bishoprick of *Durham*?

A. Durham, Sunderland, Stanhope, Lumley, Wolsingham, Darlington, Hartlepool, and Aukland.

Q. What is *Yorkshire*?

A. It is the largest county in England, and therefore divided into three parts; the North Riding, the East Riding, and the West Riding: York is the capital of the whole county.

Q. What are the chief towns of the North Riding of *Yorkshire*?

A. Scarborough, Richmond upon the Swale, Yarum, Gisborough, and Stokesly.

Q. What are the chief towns of the East Riding?

A. Hull upon the Humber, Beverley, Hornsey, Frodlinham, Kilham, ~~London~~, and Patrington.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the West Riding?

A. York, Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, Doncaster, Barnsley, Wakefield, Pontefract, Rotherham, Bradford, Sherborn, Swale, and Thorn.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Lancashire*?

A. Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Warrington, Newton, Wigan, Rochdale, and Clithero.

Q. What

Q. What is the Isle of Mann?

A. An island in the Irish Sea, thirty miles long, and nine broad; its chief places are Rushin or Raxin, Douglas, Peel, and Laxey.

LESSON XI.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

ENGLAND.

Q. WHICH are the middle counties?

A. Nine, Westward; Cheshire (1), Derbyshire (2), Staffordshire (3), Warwickshire (4), Worcestershire (5), Shropshire (6), Herefordshire (7), Monmouthshire (8), and Gloucestershire (9): nine Eastward, viz. Oxford

B 4

(1) Is 45 miles long, and 25 broad, sends 4 members to parliament, has 86 parishes, and 11 market towns.

(2) Is 38 miles long, and 28 broad, sends 4 members to parliament, has 106 parishes, and 9 market towns.

(3) Is 40 miles long, and 26 broad, sends 10 members to parliament, has 130 parishes, and 16 market towns.

(4) Is 33 miles long, and 25 broad, sends 6 members to parliament, has 158 parishes, and 9 market towns.

(5) Is 30 miles long, and 22 broad, sends 9 members to parliament, has 63 parishes, and 11 market towns.

(6) Borders on Wales, is 34 miles long, 25 broad, sends 12 members to parliament, has 170 parishes, and 13 market towns.

(7) Is 30 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 8 members to parliament, has 176 parishes, and 13 market towns.

(8) Is 24 miles long, and 18 broad, sends 3 members to parliament, has 127 parishes, and 7 market towns.

(9) Is 48 miles long, and 38 broad, sends 8 members to parliament, has 280 parishes, and 20 market towns.

ford (1), Buckingham (2), Bedford (3), Huntingdon (4), Northampton (5), Rutland (6), Leicester (7), Nottingham (8), and Lincoln (9).

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Chester*?

A. Chester, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Macclesfield, Meols, Malpas, Fordingham, Knutsford, Altrincham, Stockport, Standbach and Congleton.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Derbyshire*?

A. Derby.

(1) Is 40 miles long, and 26 broad, has an university consisting of 18 colleges, and 7 halls; sends 9 members to parliament, has 280 parishes, and 12 market towns.

(2) Is 40 miles long, but scarcely 18 broad, sends 14 members to parliament, has 185 parishes, and 15 market towns.

(3) Is about 24 miles long, and 13 broad, sends 4 members to parliament, has 116 parishes, and 10 market towns.

(4) Not 20 miles long, sends 4 members to parliament, has 79 parishes, and 6 market towns.

(5) About 40 miles long, and 20 broad, sends nine members to parliament, has 326 parishes, and 11 market towns.

(6) The whole circumference is not above 40 miles, sends 2 members to parliament, has 48 parishes and 2 market towns.

(7) Is 33 miles long, sends 4 members to parliament, has 193 parishes and 12 market towns.

(8) Is 38 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 8 members to parliament, is divided from Lincolnshire by the River Trent, has 168 parishes, and 8 market towns.

(9) Is 55 miles long, and 35 broad, sends 12 members to parliament, has 630 parishes, and 24 market towns.

A. Derby, Alfreton, Bakewell, Bromfield, Chesterfield, Winster, and Ashborn.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Staffordshire*?

A. Stafford, Litchfield, Newcastle, Tamworth, Betley, Bromley, Rugely, and Dudley.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Warwickshire*?

A. Warwick, Coventry, Rugby, Stratford, Southam, Birmingham, and Colehill.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Worcestershire*?

A. Worcester, Upton, Bewdley, and Pershore.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Shropshire*?

A. Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wem, Drayton, Newport, and Wemlock.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Herefordshire*?

A. Hereford, Lemster, Weobley, Kingston, Pembridge, Ledbury, and Ross.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Monmouthshire*?

A. Monmouth, Abergavenny, Caerleon.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Gloucestershire*?

A. Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Colford, Berkeley, Wharton, and Marshfield.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Oxfordshire*?

A. Oxford, famous for its university, Banbury, Thame, Henley, and Woodstock.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Buckinghamshire*?

A. Buckingham, Aylesbury, Colnbrook, Amersham and Marlow.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Bedfordshire*?

A. Bedford and Dunstable.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Huntingdonshire*?

A. Huntingdon, St. Ives, and St. Neots.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Northamptonshire*?

A. Northampton, Peterborough, Fotheringhay, Brackley, and Higham-ferrers.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Rutlandshire*?

A. Rutlandshire is the least county of England: Okeham is the most considerable place in it.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Leicestershire*?

A. Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Montforrel, and Melton.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Nottinghamshire*?

A. Nottingham, Retford, Wrocop, East Retford, Newark, and Mansfield.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Lincolnshire*?

A. Lincolnshire, next to Yorkshire, the largest county in England, is divided also into
three

three parts, viz. Lindsey, of which the chief towns are Lincoln, the capital of the whole; Brigg, Grimsby, Burton, Saltfleet, Gainsborough, Louth, Rasen and Alford.

Kesteven; in which are Stamford and Grantham.

Holland; in which are Boston, Donnington, and Wainfleet.

LESSON XII.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

ENGLAND.

Q WHICH are the counties in the East?

A. Norfolk (1), Suffolk (2), Cambridgeshire (3), Hertfordshire (4), Middlesex (5), and Essex (6).

Q. Which

1) Is 30 miles long, and the same broad, sends 12 members to parliament, has 660 parishes, and 27 market towns.

(2) Is 45 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 16 members to parliament, has 572 parishes, and 25 market towns.

(3) Is 35 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 6 members to parliament, has 183 parishes, and 9 market towns: it has also an university, consisting of 12 colleges, and 4 halls, well endowed.

(4) It is about 40 miles long, and 18 broad, sends 6 members to parliament, has 120 parishes, and 16 market towns.

(5) Is 19 miles long, and 16 broad, sends 8 members to parliament, has 74 parishes, and 7 market towns.

(6) Is 40 mile long, and 35 broad, sends 8 members to parliament, has 415 parishes, and 22 market towns.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Norfolk*?

A. Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Castle Rising, Thetford, Harleston, Clay and Cromer.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Suffolk*?

A. Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Brandon, Ixworth, Leostoff, Beckles, Southwold, Saxmundham, Dunwich, Aldborough, Bury, Languard-fort, Neyland, and Woodbridge.

Q. Is not *Newmarket* in *Suffolk*?

A. Newmarket, famous for its horse-races, is partly in Suffolk, partly in Cambridgeshire.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Cambridgeshire*?

A. Cambridge, famous for its university; Ely, situate in a kind of island, made by the overflowing of the river Ouse; and Royston, though most maps place it in Hertfordshire.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Hertfordshire*?

A. Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, Barkway, and Buntingford.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Middlesex*?

A. London and Westminster, which with Southwark, in Surry, make up but one city; Kensington, Hampton court, and the king's palaces, Brentford and Stains.

Q. What is most remarkable in *London*?

A. The river Thames, which brings up to it ships of great burden; the bridges, the tower, the royal-exchange, the guildhall; the

the mansion-house for the Lord mayor; the churches, chiefly St. Paul's, and the abbey of Westminster, the parliament-house, &c.

Q. What is *London* famous for besides?

A. Its largeness, number of inhabitants, richness and commerce, make it the most considerable city in the world.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Essex*?

A. Colchester, Harwich, Malden, Walden, Chelmsford, Dunmow, Coggeshall, Halstead, Witham, Burnham, Burntwood, Rumford, and Barking.

LESSON XIII.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

ENGLAND.

Q. WHICH are the Southern counties, and those called the West?

A. In the South, Kent (1), Suffex (2), Surrey, (3), Hampshire (4), Berkshire (5), Wiltshire

(1) Sends 10 members to parliament, has 408 parishes, and 27 market towns

(2) Sends 20 members to parliament, has 312 parishes, and 13 market towns.

(3) Sends 14 members to parliament, has 150 parishes, and 7 market towns.

(4) Is 50 miles long and 30 broad, sends 26 members to parliament, has 53 parishes, and 12 market towns.

(5) Is 40 miles long, and 24 broad, sends 9 members to parliament, has 140 parishes, and 12 market towns.

shire (1); and in the West, Dorsetshire (2), Somersetshire (3), Devonshire (4), and Cornwall (5).

Q. Which are the places of note in *Kent*?

A. Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, Tunbridge, Gravesend, Deptford, Greenwich, and its hospital, Feverham, Sandwich, Bromley, Dover, Hythe, Maidstone, Milton, Cray, Lid, Sevenoaks, Cranbrook, Romney, Folkeston, and the islands of Thanet and Sheepey.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Suffex*?

A. Chichester, Rye, Hastings, Lewes, Arundel, Petworth, Cuckfield, Terring, Helmstone, Hailsham and Battle.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Surry*?

A. Guilford, Kingston, Richmond, Croydon, Epsom, Rygate, and Dorking.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Hampshire*?

A. South-

(1) Is 39 miles long, 29 broad, sends 34 members to parliament, has 304 parishes, and 20 market towns.

(2) Is 45 miles long, and 25 broad, sends 20 members to parliament, has 248 parishes, and 15 market towns.

(3) Is 55 miles long, and 42 broad, sends 18 members to parliament, has 385 parishes, and 25 market towns.

(4) Is 50 miles long, and the same broad, sends 26 members to parliament, has 394 parishes, and 20 market towns.

(5) Is 60 miles long, and 40 miles over where broadest, sends 44 members to parliament, has 161 parishes, and 18 market towns.

A. Southampton, Winchester, Stockbridge, Alton, Andover, Limington, Whitchurch, Christchurch, Petersfield, Rumsley, and Fareham; Portsmouth in Portsey island; the isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark; which four last are all that England has kept of Normandy.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Berkshire*?

A. Reading, Windsor, Abington, Wallingford, Hungerford, Faringdon, and Newbury.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Wiltshire*?

A. Salisbury, Malmesbury, Swindon, Bradford, Amersbury, Chippenham, Caln, Marlborough, the Devizes, Trowbridge, Westbury, Lavington, and Hindon.

Q. What places of note in *Dorsetshire*?

A. Dorchester, Weymouth, Melcombe-Regis, Lyme, Sherbourn, Shaftsbury, Cranborn, Frampton, Wareham, Winborn, and Pool; Portland also, formerly an Island, now it appears such only at high tides.

Q. What places of note in *Somersetshire*?

A. Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Glastenbury, Ilchester, Milborn Port, Porlack, Dunster, Burton, and Crookhorn.

Q. What places of note in *Devonshire*?

A. Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Barnstable, Totness, Oakhampton, Honiton, Tavistock, Ashburton, Plimpton, Clifton, Tiverton, and Torrington.

Q. What

Q. What places of note in *Cornwall*?

A. Launceston, Falmouth, Lestwithiel, Bodmin, St. Germans, Truro, and several more, besides the isles of Scilly, of which St. Germans is the chief.

Q. Have you forgot *Bristol*?

A. Bristol, the most trading city in England next to London, is chiefly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, but is independent of both, and a kind of county of itself.

Q. What are the chief commodities of *England*?

A. England may be looked upon as the granary of the western world: the chief commodities are corn, cattle, tin, copper, lead, iron, timber, coals, abundance of wool, cloth, stuffs, linen, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, beer, &c.

Q. What is the general character of the *English*?

A. They are a mean between the Saturnal genius of the German, and the Mercurial temper of the French; which renders them solid and persevering: they have a natural inclination to arts and arms; have a thorough sense of liberty, which inspires them with courage; and are matchless for valour and bravery both by sea and land: they have arrived to such a pitch of true and solid learning, that they are justly intitled to the empire of human knowledge.

LESSON

LESSON XIV.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

WALES.

Q. OF what extent is *Wales*.

A. 180 miles long, and 80 miles broad.

Q. When was *Wales* joined to *England*?

A. In 1282, under Edward the First, whose eldest son was declared prince of Wales; since which time all the eldest sons of the kings of England have been princes of Wales.

Q. How is *Wales* divided?

A. Into twelve counties; six of which are called North Wales, and six South Wales.

Q. Which are the counties of *South Wales*?

A. Those of Pembroke (1), Caermarthen (2), Glamorgan (3), Brecknock (4), Radnor (5), and Cardigan (6).

Q. Which

(1) Is about 26 miles long, and near 20 broad, has 145 parishes, and 8 market towns.

(2) Is 35 miles long, and 30 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 87 parishes, and 8 market towns.

(3) Is 20 miles long, and 4 broad, sends 1 member to parliament, has 18 parishes, and 11 market towns.

(4) Is 30 miles long, and 28 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 61 parishes, and 4 market towns.

(5) Is about 90 miles in circumference, sends two members to parliament, has 52 parishes and 4 market towns.

(6) Is about 32 miles long, and 15 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 64 parishes, and 4 market towns.

Q. Which are the counties of *North Wales*?

A. Those of Montgomery (1), Merioneth (2), Caernarvon (3), Denbigh (4), Flint (5), and the Isle of Anglesea (6).

Q. Which are the places of note in *Pembrokeshire*?

A. Pembroke, St. David's, Caerleon, Milford, Kilgarran, Fishgard, Narbath, Haverfordwest, and Tenby.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Caermarthenshire*?

A. Caermarthen, Llanelly, Kidwelly, Llanghern, and Llanbadock.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Glamorganshire*?

A. Cardiff, Llandaff, Neath, Aberavon, Corbridge, Penrife, Swansea, Brigend, and Llantriffend.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Brecknockshire*?

A. Breck-

(1) Is 30 miles long, and 22 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 47 parishes, and 6 market towns.

(2) Is 36 miles long, and 28 broad, sends 1 member to parliament, has 37 parishes, and 3 market towns.

(3) Is 40 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 3 members to parliament, has 68 parishes, and 5 market towns.

(4) Is 30 miles long, and 18 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 57 parishes, and 4 market towns.

(5) Is 24 miles long, and 14 wide, sends 2 members to parliament, has 27 parishes and 2 market towns.

(6) Is 20 miles long, and 16 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 74 parishes, and 2 market towns.

A. Brecknock, Hay, Built, and Crickhowel.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Rad-*
shire?

A. Radnor, Prestigne, Rachader, Goway,
and Knighton.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Cardi-*
shire?

A. Cardigan, Amberistwith, Tregaron, and
andeber.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Mont-*
gomeryshire?

A. Montgomery, Machynleth, Llanwethlin,
Welchpool, Newton, and Llanydlofs.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Merio-*
ethshire?

A. Harleigh, Bala, and Dynasmouthye.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Caer-*
narvonshire?

A. Caernarvon, Bangor, Aberconway, Newin,
Pulkely, and Conway.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Denbigh-*
shire?

A. Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanroft, Llanwist,
and Wrexham.

Q. Which are the places of note in *Flint-*
shire?

A. Flint and St. Asaph.

Q. Which are the places of note in the isle
of *Anglesey*?

A. Beaumaris and Newborough.

Q. What

Q. What is the general character of the Welch?

A. They are universally inclined to a cholerick temper, and value themselves extravagantly on their pedigrees and families: but are honest, brave and hospitable.

[N. B. Set a day apart to rehearse the six lessons.]

LESSON XV.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

SCOTLAND.

Q. WHAT is the extent of Scotland?

A. Scotland, so called from the Scots, who came to it from Ireland, which was also called Scotland heretofore, is two hundred and thirty miles long, from Cape Galloway in the south, to the extremity of the isles of Shetland north; and an hundred and sixty miles broad, from the western islands to the extremity of the county of Buchan, east.

Q. Which are its boundaries?

A. It has the Northern Ocean, north; the German Ocean, east; and west, the Irish Sea and western isles; south, England: it lies betwixt lat. of 54 and 62 north.

Q. What are the chief rivers?

A. The

A. The Tay, the Dey, and the Spey, which run into the German Ocean; the Clyde, and the Forth, which run into the Irish Sea.

Q. Which are the chief lakes?

A. Lomond, seven leagues long and three broad, in which are several islands, one of which is floating; and Ness, with a river of the same name; the waters of both which never freeze.

Q. What is the government of *Scotland*?

A. The same as of England, since the union under Queen Anne, except a few customs and laws of their own.

Q. What is their religion?

A. It was once episcopal protestant, under two archbishops and twelve bishops, viz. the archbishop of St. Andrew's, and his nine suffragan bishops, of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Ross, Murray, Brechin, Dunblain, Caithness, and Orkney; and the archbishop of Glasgow, with three suffragan bishops, of Galloway, Argyle, and Colmkill, but since the year 1690, the church by law is the Calvinistical presbyterian government, with some toleration for all protestants, but none for the catholics, or at least less connivance than in England.

Q. How is *Scotland* divided?

A. Into continent and islands; and again the continent into north of the river Tay, and south, or Highlands and Lowlands.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the islands?

A. The western islands, Orkney islands, Schetland.

Q. Which are the most noted of the western islands?

A. Harray-Lewis, Wist or Eust, Skye, Mull, in which is the small town of Glencannich built with free-stone, Colmkill, and Hirt or Skilda.

Q. Which are the most noted Orkney islands?

A. Mainland, Sand, Loy, and Souna, the smallest of all, but considerable for its quantity of slate.

Q. Which are the chief islands of Schetland?

A. Mainland the greater, that of the Orkney islands being less, Brassa, Jell or Zeland, Unst or Wust.

LESSON XVI.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

SCOTLAND.

Q. HOW many counties are there in Scotland north of the Tay?

A. Thirteen.

Q. What is the first, &c.

N. B. Repeat the question at every county.

A. 1. Caithness; in which are Caithness, Wick, Thurs or Thurso, and Girnego.

2. Strath-

2. Strathnavern; in which are Turg, Inner-Navern, Strathy, Skerry, Hereford, and Lawilston.

3. Sutherland; in which are Dornock, Dunobyn, Helmsdale, Browra, Loth, Clye, Provan, and Inner-Charion.

4. Ross; in which are Chanonry, Cromarty, Tayne, Dingwal, and Assynt, which was reckoned heretofore in Sutherland.

5. Loch-Aber; in which are Kimaroy, Megery, Innerlochy, Iltirrim, Chowis, and Kilmarinos.

6. Broad-Albain; in which are Killinen, and Marullagan.

7. Athol; in which are Blair, and Strath-Amund.

8. Murray, in which are Elgin, Innerness or Inverness, Forres and Nairn.

9. Buchan; in which are Bamsf, Cullen, Strath-Boghie, Inneroury, Fraserburg, and Peterhead.

10. Marr; in which are old and new Aberdeen, Strathdon, Kildrummy, Monymusk, Drum, Castletown, and Lumfanam.

11. Mems; in which are Torrey, Mosutack, Domnotyr, Bervey, and Covey.

12. Angus; in which are Brechyne, Dundee, Montross, Forfar, and Arbroath.

13. Perth; which contains also the county of Gowry, in which are Perth of St. Johnston, Dunkeld or Scone.

LESSON XVII.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands

SCOTLAND.

Q. HOW many counties are in Scotland south of the Tay?

A. Twenty two.

Q. Which is the first, &c.? repeating the question.

A. 1. Strathern; in which is Abernethy.

2. Fife; in which are St. Andrew's an university, Cowpar, Lewin, Crail, Falkland, Anstruther, Dysart, Earls, Queen's Ferry, Dunfermling, and Clackmannan.

3. Monteith; in which are Dumblain, Down, and Kynkardin.

4. Sterling; in which are Sterling, Cars, Falkirk, Urquhanan, and Torwood.

5. Lothian; in which are Edinburgh an university, and the capital of all Scotland, Dalkeith, Lithgow, Cather, Leith, Inchkeith, North Berwick, Dast Castle, Dumbar, Hadington, and Dunglass, with the Isle of Bass.

6. March and Lauderdale; in which are Coldingham, Lauder, Kelso, Duns, Ross, Lemerton, Urfildorn, and Dryburgh.

7. Twee-

7. Tweeddale; in which are Peebles and Selkirk.
8. Tiviotdale; in which are Jedburgh, Rosburgh, Capup, Haick and Egerton.
9. Liddisdale; in which are Hermitage, Castleton and Kirkopfoot.
10. Eshdale; in which are Melrose, Bankton and Redburn.
11. Annandale; in which are Annan, Moffat, Lochwood, Lochmaban, Medelby and Tardiff.
12. Nithisdale; in which are Dumfries, Sanquhar, Glencairn, Morton, Hemfield and Halywood.
13. Galloway Upper and Lower; in the Upper are Withern, Wigton, Glenlus, Kenmure, Glaick and Gairlis; in the Lower are Kirkudbright, Ballingham, Orf and New-Abby.
14. Carrick; in which are Bergenne, Ballmor, Trillochem, Thomaston, Newark and Gailton.
15. Kile; in which are Dundonil, Caprinton, Lowdown and Lefac.
16. Clydisdale, High and Low; in the High is Douglas; in the Low are Glasgow, an university; Hamilton, Lantic and Cothley.
17. Cunningham, north and south; in the north are Renfrew, Paisley and Ruglen; in the south are Irwin, Largus and Androssen.

18. Lenox, divided into two parts by lake Lomond; west, almost desert; and east, which is Dumbarton or Dunbritton.

19. Argyle; in which is Inverara; country of Cowal; in which are Glak, Naydayn, Duglyn, Ymuse and Dunwin; and the country of Knapdal in which is Kilmore.

20. Lorne: in which are Dunstaffage, Anagran, Kestruce and Efill.

21. Clantire, almost an island; in which are Dunaworthy, Offir, Innerlysa, Cilleran and Killblain.

22. Arren or Arran, an island; in which are Arran, Ravensay and Brodwick; betwixt Arran and Argyleshire is the small island of Bute, in which is a village of the same name, and Rothesay castle.

Q. What is the general character of the *Scots*?

A. They are very temperate in their diet, of a robust and hale constitution, can endure fatigue, are accounted proud but brave, and lovers of learning.

Q. What are the chief commodities of *Scotland*?

A. The chief commodities are various sorts of fish in great abundance, tallow, great numbers of cattle and hides, fine honey, lead ore, iron, firs, train-oil, much linen, coarse cloths, &c.

LESSON XVIII.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

I R E L A N D.

Q. HOW is *Ireland* situated?

A. It has England on the east; west, the Irish seas; south, the Atlantic ocean; and north the Scottish seas; and lies between latitude 55 d. 20 m. and 51 d. 15 m. north.

Q. From whence did *Ireland* derive its name?

A. The most probable conjecture is, that it is derived from the Irish word *Hierre*, which signifies west, for this is the most western country in Europe.

Q. What is the extent of *Ireland*?

A. Two hundred and sixty miles from north to south; and fifty from east to west.

Q. Which are the chief rivers and lakes?

A. The rivers are Shannon, Blackwater, Boyne, Barrow, Sure and Liffey; the lakes or loughs are Ern, Neagh, Foyle, Swilly, Corbes and Derg.

Q. What is the government of *Ireland*?

A. In 1172, Henry the Second subdued it, and took the name of Lord of Ireland; so did his successors, till Henry the Eighth took the

the title of king of Ireland: now it is governed by a lord lieutenant, sent from England and a parliament of its own.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The religion by law established is the episcopal protestant, under four archbishops and nineteen bishops.

Q. Which are those?

A. 1. The archbishop of Armagh or Ard-magh; and under him the bishops of Meath, Clogher, Down and Conner, Derry, Raphoe, Kilmore and Ardagh, Dromore and Clonmacnoise, united to Meath in 1568.

2. The archbishop of Dublin; and under him the bishops of Kildare, Fernes and Leighlin or Leighlin, and Ossory.

3. The archbishop of Cashel or Cassel; and under him Limerick, Ardford and Aghadoe; Waterford and Lismore, Cork and Rosse, Cloyn, Killaloe, and Emly united to Cashel.

4. The archbishop of Tuam; and under him Elphin, Clonfert and Clonmacuagha, Killala and Achora or Achad, and Kiltienora united to Tuam.

Q. What other religions are tolerated in Ireland?

A. All protestant dissenters: the catholics are also very numerous, and tolerated, but under very great discouragements.

Q. How is Ireland divided?

A. Into four great provinces, and thirty-two counties.

Q. Which

Q. Which are those great provinces?

A. Ulster, northward, and its nine counties; Connaught, east, and its twelve counties; Munster, south, and its six counties; and Leinster, west, with five counties.

Q. Which are the counties in the Province of Ulster?

A. 1. Donnegal or Tyrconnel, containing five baronies; in which are Donegal, Ballyshannon, St. Johnstown, Lifford and Killybeggs, borough towns; and Raphoe, a bishop's see. In Lough Derg, on a small Island, is St. Patrick's purgatory, much resorted to by the Roman Catholics.

2. Fermanagh, containing seven baronies; in which is Enniskilling, a borough town and fort, in an island made by Lough Earn.

3. Tyrone, containing four baronies; in which are Dungannon, Strathbane, Augher, and Clogher, borough towns; the last of which is a bishop's see.

4. Londonderry, containing four baronies, in which are Londonderry or Derry, Coleraine, and Newtown-Limavaddy, borough towns; the first of them is a bishop's see.

5. Antrim, containing nine baronies; in which are Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Randalstown and Lisburne, borough-towns; Connor, a bishop's see, united to Down; and the islands of Magee and Rathlin.

6. Down, containing seven baronies; which are Down or Downpatrick, Killyleagh, Newry, Hillsborough, Bangor and Newtownborough-towns; and Dromore, a bishop's see as likewise is Down.

7. Ardmagh or Armagh, containing five baronies; in which are Ardmagh and Charlemont, borough towns. Ardmagh is an archbishop's see, who is primate and metropolitan of all Ireland.

8. Monaghan, containing five baronies; in which is Monaghan, a borough-town; Clounish, Carrickmaccross, Castle-Blaney, &c.

9. Cavan, containing seven baronies; in which are Cavan and Belturbet, borough-towns; and Kilmort, a bishop's see.

LESSON XIX.

Sequel of the BRITISH Islands.

I R E L A N D.

Q. WHICH are the counties in the province of *Leinster*?

A. 1. Longford, containing six baronies; in which are Longford, Granard, St. Johnstown, and Lanesborough, borough towns; and Ardagh, a bishop's see.

2. Meath, or East Meath, containing twelve baronies; in which are Trim, Athboy, Navan, Kells,

ells, Duleek, and Ratooth, borough-towns:
the bishop of Meath takes place of the four
archbishops.

3. West-Meath, containing thirteen baro-
nies; in which are Killbeggan, Mullingar and
more, borough-towns; and Baltimore a fort.

4. Dublin, containing several baronies; in
which are Dublin, the metropolis of the king-
dom, an archbishop's see, who is styled primate
of Ireland, a famous sea-port, an university,
and the residence of the lord lieutenant, of
the parliament and courts of justice; New-
castle and Swords, borough-towns.

5. Wicklow, containing six baronies; in
which are Wicklow, Baltinglass, Carysfort and
Blessington, borough towns.

6. Louth, containing five baronies; in
which are Atherdee, Dundalk, Carlingford
and Dunleer, borough-towns; and Drogheda
or Tredagh, Lough, &c.

7. Kildare, containing ten baronies; in which
are Kildare, Naas, Athy and Harrys town, bo-
rough towns; the first of which is a bishop's see.

8. King's county, containing eleven baro-
nies; in which are Phillipstown and Benagher,
borough-towns; Clonmacnoise, Bir, &c.

9. Queen's county, containing eight baro-
nies; in which are Maryborough, Ballynakill,
and Port-Arlington, borough-towns.

10. Kilkenny, containing ten baronies; in
which are Kilkenny city, and St. Kennis or
St.

St. Canice, or Irish town, joined to Kilkenny, Gowran or Goran, Thomastown, Ennisteege, Callen, and Knocktopher, borough-towns; Kilkenny is a bishop's see, by the title of bishop of Ossory.

11 Catharlagh, or Carlow, containing five baronies; in which are Catherlagh or Carlow, and Leighlin or Old Leighlin, borough towns, Leighlin is a bishop's see, united to Ferns.

12. Wexford, containing nine baronies; in which are Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy, Fethard, Gory alias Newborough, Bannow, Clymines and Taghmon, borough-towns; and Ferns, a bishop's see.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of *Munster*?

A. 1. Waterford, containing seven baronies; in which are Waterford, Dungarvan, Tallagh, and Lismore, borough-towns. Waterford is a bishop's see, and so is Lismore united to Waterford.

2. Tipperary, containing twelve baronies; in which are Clonmel, Cashel and Fethard, borough towns. Cashel is an archbishop's see, and Clonmel is the county town.

3. Cork, containing nineteen baronies; in which are Cork city, a bishop's see, and the most trading town in the kingdom; Youghal, Kinsale, Badonbridge, Millow, Baltimore, Clognikelty, Charleville, Castlemartyr, Middleton, Rathcormuck, and Donerayle, borough

ough-towns; Ross and Cloyne, bishops sees. The former is united to Cork, the latter has been, but is not now.

4. Kerry, containing eight baronies and three borough towns, viz. Dingle or Dingle-Isle, Tralee and Ardfert. The last is a bishop's see united to Limerick, as is Aghadoe in the same county.

5. Limerick, containing eleven baronies and three borough towns, viz. Limerick, Killmallock, and Askeyton. The first is a bishop's see,

6. Clare or Thomond, containing nine baronies; Ennis, a borough-town; Killaloe, a bishop's see, Killfenora, formerly a bishop's see, now united to the archbishopric of Tuam, and Clare, a market town.

Q Which are the counties in the province of Connaught?

A. 1. Galway or Galloway, containing seventeen baronies and three borough-towns, viz. Galway, Athenry and Tuam. The last is the see of an archbishop, and Clonsfert a bishop's see.

2. Roscommon, containing six baronies, four borough-towns; Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, or Abby-Boyle, and Tulk, and Elphin, a bishop's see.

3. Mayo, containing nine baronies; Castlebar, a borough-town; Killala, a bishop's see, Mayo, Foxford, &c.

4. Sligoe or Slegoe, containing six baronies; Sligoe a borough-town, Achonry a bishop's seat united to Killala, Castleconner, &c.

5. Leitrim or Letrim, containing five baronies; in which are Jamestown, and Carrick or Carriek-Drumrusk, borough-towns, Leitrim, Rossclougher, &c*.

N. B. The dominions of England were heretofore of larger extent in Europe, several provinces in France being subject to it: at present the English have Gibraltar in Spain, several forts and factories in Asia † and Africa. besides large tracts of land in America of greater extent than Great-Britain itself.

* The chief commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, honey, wax, salt, hemp, great quantities of linen, pipe-staves, wool, frize, &c.

Dr. Heylin says, the general character of the Irish is, that they are generally well made, strong, active, haughty of spirit, careless of their lives, patient in cold and hunger, constant in love, light of belief, greedy of glory. In a word, if they are bad, you shall no where find worse; if they be good, you can hardly meet with better.

† The English India company are in possession of territories in the East-Indies of greater extent by far than Great-Britain and Ireland together; which probably will be annexed to the crown, at the expiration of that company's charter.

A TABLE, containing the *Latitude* of most of the eminent CITIES and TOWNS in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Places in <i>England</i> and <i>Wales</i> .	D. M.	Places in <i>Scotland</i> and <i>Ireland</i> .	D. M.
London - -	51 30	Rochester - -	51 29
York - - -	54 —	Peterborough -	52 33
Oxford - - -	51 54	Chichester - -	53 50
Cambridge -	52 17	Hertford - - -	51 51
Norwich - -	52 44	Newark - - -	53 2
Canterbury -	51 27	Stafford - - -	52 55
Bristol - - -	52 30	Shrewsbury - -	52 48
Coichester -	52 4	Lancaster - - -	54 8
Gloucester -	52 —	Winchester - -	51 10
Hereford - -	52 14	Leicester - - -	52 40
Monmouth - -	51 51	Pembroke - - -	51 46
Yarmouth - -	52 45	Worcester - - -	52 20
Warwick - -	52 25	In SCOTLAND.	
Flint - - - -	53 17	Edinburgh - -	55 56
Salisbury - -	51 10	Glasgow - - -	53 52
Northampton -	52 18	St. Johnston -	57 44
Newcastle - -	54 58	St. Andrews - -	57 45
Lincoln - - -	53 15	Stirling - - -	57 18
Nottingham - -	53 3	Berwick - - -	55 59
Boston - - -	53 2	Aberdeen - - -	58 40
Chester - - -	53 20	In IRELAND.	
Wakefield - -	53 54	Dublin - - -	53 11
Coventry - - -	52 30	Kinsale - - -	51 40
Derby - - -	53 6	Cork - - - -	51 47
Bedford - - -	52 18	Wexford - - -	51 18
Huntingdon - -	52 19	Waterford - -	52 22
Carmarthen - -	52 9	Limerick - - -	52 30
Hull - - - -	53 50	Tredagh - - -	53 38
Ipswich - - -	52 8	King's Town -	53 8
St. David's - -	52 —	Queen's Town -	52 52

LESSON XX.

NORWAY.

Q. WHAT is the situation of *Norway*?

A. Norway is the most northern kingdom in Europe; on the north it has the Ice Sea; Sweden on the east; west the Northern ocean; and the German ocean south. It lies between latitude 58 d. 30 m. and 71 d. 30 m. and longitude east from London between 9 and 11.

Q. How is *Norway* divided?

A. Into four large governments, viz. Aggarthus, Berghen, Drontheim and Wardhus, in which is the Norway Finmark or Lapland. The capital is Christiana.

Q. What other places belong to *Norway*?

A. The island of Iceland and Fero; Iceland is divided into four parts, the capital is Skalhott; the isles of Fero have only some villages and hamlets*.

LESSON

* Most of the country is nothing but rocks, forests, and mountains; in the vallies they have a good breed of black cattle, and little horses.

Their commodities are deals, masts, pitch, tar, iron, copper, dried fish, train oil, filberts, butter, tallow, hides and furs. They have no corn in the northern parts, and but little in the south; so that the poor eat dry fish instead of bread, and the rich get corn in exchange for their commodities. Their only rivers that carry vessels are Teno in the north, and Galiva in the south, but they have many creeks and harbours.

LESSON XXI.

DENMARK.

Q. HOW is the kingdom of *Denmark* situated?

A. The country is surrounded by the sea, except on the south, where the river Elder separates it from the duchy of Holstein. On the W. and N. W. is the German ocean; on the N. E. is the entrance into the Baltic, named Categat; and on the east, the Baltic itself.

Q. Of what extent is *Denmark*?

A. It lies between latitude 54 d. 30 m. and 57 d. 30 m. north, and betwixt 88 d. 45 m. and 12 d. east longitude from London.

Q. How is *Denmark* divided?

A. Into continent westward, and islands to the east.

Q. What part of *Denmark* is on the continent?

A. The peninsula of Jutland, formerly called Cimbria, the south part of which is the duchy of Sleswick.

Q. Which are the islands of *Denmark*?

A. *Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laland, Falster,

* They have belonged to the crown of Denmark ever since the year 1387; the heir of their crown having married Margaret the heiress of Denmark; since that they have been governed by viceroys.

The people in general are reckoned clownish, but industrious, honest, strong, brave, and civil to strangers.

Fulster, and some less considerable in the Baltic sea; it has also some in the ocean.

Q. Which are the chief towns in *Denmark*?

A. Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, in the isle of Zealand; Elsinour, by the streights of the Sound; Odensey, in the island of Funen; Alburgh, Arhusen, Rypen, and Sleswick.

Q. What is the streight of the Sound?

A. A narrow channel of the sea, which joins the ocean to the Baltic.

Q. What is the government and religion of *Denmark*?

A. The government is at present an absolute monarchy; the religion is the Lutheran protestant introduced in 1539, under the direction of six bishops, who reside at Copenhagen, Odensey, Wiburg, Alburg, Rypen and Arhusen. There are very few catholics in *Denmark*.*

[N. B. *Rebears the foregoing Lessons.*]

LESSON XXII.

SWEDEN.

Q. WHAT is the situation of *Sweden*?

A. Sweden has Russia on the east;

Norway

* The soil of this country is very good for corn and pasturage; they abound with fish, wild-fowl, and most kinds of wild beasts. Their chief commodities are fish, tallow furniture for ships, ox-hides, buck-skins, fir-wood and waiz-scot.

Norway and Denmark on the west; the Baltic sea, south; and Norway on the north.

Q. How is *Sweden* divided?

A. Sweden contains Sweden proper, Gothland, Schonen, Bahus, Nordelles, Finland, Ingria, Swedish Livonia, Swedish Lapland.

Q. What else is worthy notice in *Sweden*?

A. Some islands; viz. Aland, Gothland and Ocland; the gulphs of Finland and Bothnia; some considerable towns, which are Stockholm the capital; Upsal and Lunden, both archiepiscopal sees; Abo, Gottenburgh, and Bahus. The government was despotic till the death of Charles the Twelfth. Since which it has been governed by the king and four *Estates** of the kingdom, viz. noblesse, clergy, burghers and peasants, which compose the senate of the kingdom; and the religion is, as in Denmark, the Luthern protestant, under the direction of the archbishop of Upsal and seven bishopst.

LESSON

* A great revolution happened in the year 1772, those called the *Estates* having greatly abused their power to the dissatisfaction of the majority of the people, the king, a prince of great wisdom and spirit, assumed the powers invested in their kings by the ancient constitution, without any effusion of blood.

† The face of the country is almost covered over with lakes; most of their rivers rise from the lakes or from the mountains in Norway; but none of them are navigable, as being too rapid in their course, or obstructed with cataracts and rocks.

Their

LESSON XXIII.

M O S C O V Y.

Q. HOW is *Moscovy* divided?

A. Into north and south, which contain thirty-four provinces, eighteen in the north, and sixteen in the south.

Q. What is worth notice in *Moscovy*?

A. The city of Moscow, the capital of Petersburg, a town entirely new built by the Czar Peter the First, in Ingria; Archangel, a town of great trade; Smolensko and Kiow; on the frontiers of Poland: the lakes Ladoga, Onega and Biela: the rivers Wolga, Nieper, Don and Dwina. The government is despotic.

The

Their islands are so numerous in and about the lakes and gulphs, and on the coasts of the Baltic, that several thousands of them are reckoned to be inhabited, and the rest are desert rocks.

The air is very cold, their winter lasts nine months, they have neither spring nor autumn.

The heat of the summer which immediately succeeds the winter, is almost as intolerable as the cold; it comes all of a sudden, and so intense as often to set the woods on fire, yet the air is generally clear and dry, and very wholesome.

They abound with copper and iron mines, and supply most parts of Europe with those commodities, as also masts, planks, oaks, deal-boards, &c.

The religion by law established is the schismatic Grecian, under a patriarch and several archbishops and bishops*.

LESSON

* We must distinguish betwixt the empire of Moscovy, and the country properly so called.

The empire extends from the gulph of Livonia, or Riga on the west, to the sea of Japan or Corea east; the whole length almost of the north part of Europe and Asia from west to east; and from the Euxine and Caspian seas on the south, to the Icy or great Tartarian ocean on the north; and to the frontiers of China upon the south-east; according to the map sent by Ysbrand Ides, the Czar's Ambassador to China; by which it appears that the length of the empire from east to west, is about 4300, and the breadth from south to north about 1800 miles.

But Moscovy in Europe, reaches only from the gulph of Riga on the west, to the rivers Irtis and Oby, or Moscovite Tartary on the east; viz. from longitude east from London 30 to 52, which is 840 miles; and from the Euxine and Caspian seas on the south, latitude 64, to the farthest known parts of Nova Zembla, on the north, in latitude of 80, which is 960 miles.

Their forests consist most of fir and birch, and their trees are reckoned the tallest and fittest for masts of any in the world.

The air of this country is excessive cold, especially in the northern parts, where the ice and snow generally continue nine months, but in the southern provinces they are in summer subject to scorching heats for six weeks together.

The Moscovites are generally of vigorous and hale constitutions, rude, deceitful, and very ignorant; but within the last fifty years, through the great encouragement of the Czar and his successors, they are greatly improved in arts and sciences, and are become well skilled in the art of war, which they have lately carried on with great success against the Turks.

LESSON XXIV.

POLAND.

Q. WHAT is the situation of *Poland*?

A. It lies between lat. 48 and 55 d. north, and between longitude 19 and 32d. east from London.

Q. What are the boundaries of *Poland*?

A. East by Little Tartary and part of Moscovy; west by Silesia, Brandenburg and Pomerania; on the north by part of Moscovy, Livonia and the Baltick sea; and on the south by Hungaria, Transilvania and Moldavia.

Q. Of what extent is *Poland*?

A. The greatest extent from Transilvania south, to Livonia on the north is 600 miles; and from Germany on the west, to Moscovy on the east, is 781 miles.

Q. How is *Poland* divided*?

A. Into the kingdom of Poland, which contains twenty-two palatinates; and the duchy of Lithuania, which contains nine palatinates, and seven governments called Captains Places.

Q. What is worth notice in *Poland*?

A. The chief cities are Cracow, the capital; Warsaw,

* Poland has been for some years in a most calamitous situation by intestine divisions, wherein much blood has been shed, and is like to be dismembered of some of the provinces by the emperor, the czarina, and the king of Prussia, if the other powers of Europe do not interfere.—1779.

Warsaw, the king's place of residence; Vilna, capital of Lithuania; Dantzick, a free and trading town, under the protection of Poland; Posen, Sandomir, and Caminietz. The government is elective monarchical mixt. The predominant religion is the catholic, under several archbishops and bishops; the archbishop of Gnesna or Gnisen is the primate*.

LESSON XXV.

HUNGARY.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of *Hungary*?

A. It contains a part of Pannonia, with some of ancient Germany and Dacia; is now bounded on the east by Transylvania; on the west by Austria; on the north by Polonia Propria; on the south by Sclavonia. It lies between lat. 43 and 49 degrees north, and between 15 and 27 degrees longitude east from the meridian of London.

Q. How

* In Poland a gentleman and noblemen is the same thing. They are sovereign princes in their own estates, and have the power of life and death over their tenants.

The Polish ladies are modest, and very submissive to their husbands, and ask upon the knee for every thing they want.

The peasants are born slaves, and sold by their masters as appurtenances to the estate.

They can raise 100,000 horse in Poland and 76,000 in Lithuania. The infantry are mostly foreigners, sometimes 366,000.

Q. How is *Hungary* divided?

A. Into Upper* and Lower†, by the rivers Danube and Sclavonia, to which Transylvania may be added.

Q. What is worth notice in *Hungary*?

A. The river Danube (the greatest in Europe) Drava and Sava. The principal towns, Buda the capital, Presbourg, Grann or Strigonium, Great Warradin, Tockay, Esseck, Temeswaer, Hermanstad, capital of Transylvania, and Belgrade, capital of Servia. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant, but there are many Lutherans and Calvinists also in Hungary.

LESSON XXVI.

BOHEMIA.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of the kingdom of *Bohemia*?

A. It has Franconia and the Upper Palatinate, west; Silesia and Moravia, east; Bavaria and Austria, south; and Misnia and Lusatia, north.

Q. How

* The principal places in the Upper Hungary are Presburgh, Comorra, Nesshawsel, Newtra, Cototz, Zentha, Great Waradin, Temeswaer.

† The principal places in Lower Hungary, are Offen or Buda, Cran, Huhlwerssenbur, Sigeth or Schut, and Rab.

The country abounds with corn, pasturage, and mines of copper, iron, quicksilver, antimony and salt. The men are more addicted to arms than arts, and are reputed cruel,

Q. How do you divide *Bohemia*?

A. Into *Bohemia* properly so called, *Prague* the capital*; *duchy of Silesia*†. *Breslaw* the capital; *marquisate of Lusatia*§. *Olmuts* the capital; and the *marquisates of Moravia*‡, *Gorlitz* the capital. The religion is as in *Hungary*.

LESSON XXVII.

P R U S S I A.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of *Prussia*;

A. It has *Courland* and the *Baltic*, north; *Lithuania*, east; *Pomerania*, west; and *Poland*, south.

Q. Of what extent is *Prussia*?

A. About

* Is 12 miles in circumference, has 100 churches and as many palaces, the river *Muldaw* passes through the middle of it; it has 5000 Jews and nine synagogues; there is an university and a bishop's see; the cathedral is within the royal palace.

† Now added to the dominions of the king of *Prussia*, about 230 miles long, and 80 broad; contains seven duchies, has 100 cities well peopled, has 352 market towns, 4000 noblemen's seats, and 41,618 villages; and has several mines.

§ About 120 miles long, and 30 broad; has 110 cities, and 440 market towns, 500 castles, and 30,360 villages.

‡ Is about 80 miles long, and 70 broad; and is divided into *Upper Lusatia*, which belongs to the elector of *Saxony*, and the *Lower* to the duke of *Saxony-Merseburgh*, all but five cities which belonged to the house of *Brandenburgh* time out of mind.

A. About 400 miles long, and in some parts 160 broad.

Q. How is *Prussia* divided?

A. Into *Prussia* Royal or Polish *Prussia*, and *Brandenburg*, or *Ducal Prussia*.

Q. Which is the *Polish*, or *Royal Prussia*?

A. That which borders upon *Pomerania*, and great *Poland*, and belongs to the crown of *Poland**.

Q. Which is the *Brandenburg* or *Ducal Prussia*?

A. That which lies along the *Baltic sea*, up to *Courland*, which was erected into a kingdom in the year 1701, when *Frederick the Third*, elector of *Brandenburg*, was crowned king of *Prussia*.

Q. What does *Royal Prussia* contain?

A. *Marienburg*, wherein is *Elbin*; *Culm*, wherein is *Thorn*; the bishopric of *Ermeland*, wherein is *Heilsberg* and *Wartenberg*; and *Pomerellen*, wherein is *Dantzick*.

Q. What belongs to *Brandenburg*, or *Ducal Prussia*?

A. *Ducal Prussia* is divided into three *Provinces*, viz.

1. *Sameland*, wherein is *Koningsberg*, *Memel* and *Pillaw*, a sea-port town, that has a large fishery for sturgeon.

2. *Natangen*, wherein is *Brandenburgh*, *Rostenburg*, and *Ishannesburg*.

3. *Pomerania*, wherein is *Marienwerder* and *Gilgeburg*.

Q. What

* But is now taken possession of by the king of *Prussia*.

Q. What is the religion of *Prussia*?

A. Polish *Prussia* is partly Roman Catholics and partly Protestants. In Brandenburg *Prussia* they are for the generality Lutherans*.

LESSON XXVIII.

GERMANY.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of *Germany*?

A. Germany, or the holy Roman empire, has on the north, the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the east, *Prussia*, Poland, and Hungary; on the south, Italy and Switzerland; and on the west, France, the Spanish Netherlands, and the Dutch seven United Provinces. It lies between lat. 45 d. 0 m. and 45 d. 20 m. north.

Q. What is *Germany*?

A. An empire, consisting of several principalities and lordships, which are commonly divided into ten circles, 1. Austria, 2. Bavaria, 3. Suabia, 4. Franconia, 5. Upper Saxony, 6. Lower Saxony, 7. Westphalia, 8. Lower Rhine, 9. Upper Rhine, 10. Circle of Burgundy.

Q. What

* *Prussia* has many large forests, which abounds with venison and wild fowl; they have some buffaloes: the whole country abounds with fine rivers, with plenty of most kinds of fish, and the sea coasts abound with plenty of amber, which is fished and dug up in great plenty.

Q. What is the first, &c. Circle, and what does it contain?

A. Austria, the largest Circle of Germany, has Bohemia and Moravia north, Bavaria west, Italy on the south, and Hungary on the east; it contains the hereditary countries of the house of Austria, with the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen, and other principalities; the capital city is Vienna on the Danube.

Q. What doth the Circle of *Bavaria* contain?

A. It is 120 miles long, and 100 broad; the capital city is Munich; Bavaria has Bohemia east, Franconia and Suabia west, and Austria south, besides the duchy and electorate of Bavaria; the Circle of Bavaria contains the archbishopric of Saltsburg, the bishoprics of Freisingen, Ratisbon, Passaw and Chirmzee; the provostship of Berchtolgate, duchy of Newburg, the principality of Sultzbatch, and some other small states.

Q. What doth the Circle of *Swabia* contain?

A. Swabia has Alsace west, Swisserland south, Bavaria east, and Franconia north; the duchy of Wirtemberg, marquisate of Baden, principalities of Hohenzollern and of Fermstomburg, the abbey of Kempton, provostship of Elwagen, and other small states.

Q. What doth the Circle of *Franconia* contain?

A. It is the centre of the empire, is 120 miles long, and the same broad, is very populous and

and fruitful, it has Upper Saxony north, Bohemia and Bavaria east, Swabia south; in which are the bishoprics of Bamberg, Witzburg and Aichster, the dominions of the grand master of the Teutonic order, the marquisates of Culmbach and Anspack, some counties within the town and territory of Nuremberg.

Q. What does the Circle of *Upper Saxony* contain?

A. The duchy and electorate of Saxony, the marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg. In the first are the marquisate of Misnia, the landgraviate of Thuringia, and the principality of Anhalt, with Pomerania, and several states belonging to other branches of the family of Saxony.

Q. What does the Circle of *Lower Saxony* contain?

A. Lower Saxony has part of Denmark and the Baltic sea north, Westphalia west, it borders south on the Upper Rhine and Upper Palatinate; and contains the duchy and electorate of Hanover, the duchies of Brunswick, Lünenburgh, Holstein, Mecklenburgh, Saxe Lawenburgh, Magdeburgh, and Bremen, with the principality of Halberstad, and bishoprics of Hildesheim and Lubec.

Q. What doth the Circle of *Westphalia* contain?

A. Westphalia has the German ocean north, east the Lower Saxony, the United and Spanish

nish provinces west, and south the Circle of the Upper Rhine; it is about 280 miles from north to south, and about 200 from east to west; and contains the bishoprics of Munster, Leige, Osnaburgh, and Paderborn, the duchies of Juliers, Cleves and Berghen; the principalities of Ferden, Minden, Ostfrize; the counties of Marck, Nassaw, and Oldenburgh, with some others, besides the abbies of Corwey and Stavelo.

Q. What doth the Circle of the *Lower Rhine* contain?

A. This circle has Lorrain, Alsace, and Swabia south, the Spanish provinces west, the Upper Rhine, and Franconia east, in which are the archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Triers and Cölogn, with the duchy of Westphalia, which belongs to the last named; the electorate and palatinate of the Rhine, and several other small states.

Q. Which are the dominions of the *Upper Rhine*?

A. The landgraviate of Hesse, duchy of Deux-ponts, the Veteravia, the counties of Hanaw, Waldeck, and some others, with the bishoprics of Spire and Basil, and the abbies of Flude and Pruym; to this is also added the county of Montbelliard, which belongs to no Circle.)

Q. What doth the Circle of *Burgundy* contain?

A. The

A. The Circle of Burgundy which is now extinct, contained Franche Comte and the seventeen provinces of the Low Countries; but Franche Comte belongs now part to France and part to the Low Countries; the rest are dismembered from the empire.

LESSON XXIX.

Sequel to GERMANY.

Q. WHICH are the chief towns of Germany?

A. Though Germany has no capital town, as has been said before, yet it contains many considerable cities.

Q. Which are the chief?

A. Vienna, in Lower Austria, is the residence of the emperors of that house; Mentz, Triers and Cologne, which are the capital cities of the three ecclesiastical electorates; Munich capital of Bavaria; Dresden of Saxony; Berlin of Brandenburg; Heidelberg of the Palatinate; and Hanover the capital of the electorate of the same name.

Q. What other considerable towns are in Germany?

A. Several free and imperial towns; Hamborough; Cologne, which is independent of its elector; Augsburg, Nuremburg, Frankfort

on the Maine, Lubec, Ratisbon, Hilbronn, and some others.

Q. Are there no other towns worth notice in Germany?

A. There are; such as Bremen, Madgeburgh, Brunswick, Leipfick, Munster, Liege, Wiltzburgh, Bamberg, Stetin, Duffeldorp, and many others, subject to different princes of the empire.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Germany?

A. The Danube, which runs through the greatest part of Germany; the Rhine, which parts it from France: the Elbe, which rises in Bohemia; the Oder, which has its source on the borders of Moravia and Silesia; the Maes, which rises in France; and the Moselle, in Lorrain.

Q. What is the predominant religion in Germany?

A. The Catholic, the Lutheran, and Calvinist, are all three in different parts of Germany. The Catholic in the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, in Bavaria, in the Palatinate, in the three ecclesiastical electorates, in the episcopal principalities, or abbies, and in some imperial towns.

Q. In what states are the *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* opinions predominant?

A. The Lutheran, which began in Germany in 1517, is followed in the Circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, in part of Westphalia, Swabia and

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and the Upper Rhine. The Calvinist, which began in France about the year 1530, is predominant in the states of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the county of Hanaw, in Brandenburg, and the imperial town of Bremen.

LESSON XXX.

SWITZERLAND*.

Q. WHAT is *Switzerland*?

A. Switzerland is a body composed of Thirteen Cantons, which are so many particular republics; and which altogether have some allies, or some subjects.

Q. How is *Switzerland* divided?

A. It has Alsace and Swabia in Germany on the north, Italy on the south, French country on the west, and Tyrol on the east; it is 125 miles north and south, and 207 east and west, including the Grisons country with the allies of the Switzers.

Q. How is *Switzerland* divided?

A. Into Switzerland, properly so called, which contains the Thirteen Cantons; into allies of the Switzers, subjects of the Switzers, and subjects of their allies.

Q. Which are the Thirteen Cantons?

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A. Zurich,

* This country lies the highest of any country in Europe, which makes the air thin and wholesome; but it is mountainous, especially towards the south, and in most parts barren.

A. Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Schwitz, Unterwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburgh, Soleure, Schafhausen, and Appenzel, each of which has a capital town or borough.

Q. Who are the allies of the Switzers?

A. The abbot of St. Gall, with the town, the Grisons, the Valais, the bishop of Basil, the cities of Mulhausen, Bienne and Geneva, with the counties of Neufchatel and Vallenghin.

Q. Who are the subjects of the Switzers?

A. The counties of Baden, the bailiwicks of Bremgarten, and Millenghen, with the Turgaw, the Reinthal, the four bailiwicks of Italy, and some other lordships.

Q. Who are the subjects of their allies?

A. The Valteline, the counties of Chiavenn, and Bormio, the Tockenburgh, and the lower Valais.

Q. Which are the most considerable towns in *Switzerland*?

A. Zurich, Basil, Lucerne, Friburgh, Soleure, Geneva and Laufanne.

Q. What else is remarkable in *Switzerland*?

A. The lakes of Geneva, of Constance, of Neufschtel, and Zurich; the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Inn, Adda, and Tesin, which have their source in the mountains of the Alps, mostly occupied by the Switzers.

Q. Which is the predominant religion in *Switzerland*?

A. The Roman Catholic in the several lesser Cantons;

antons; the protestant in those of Zurich, Berne, Basil, and Scaufhausen; those of Glaris and Appenzel admit both communions.

LESSON XXXI.

FRANCE.

Q. WHAT is the government of *France*?

A. France, the most powerful kingdom of Europe, is an absolute monarchy; heretofore it was moderated by the assembly of the states, which answered to the English parliaments.

Q. What are the boundaries of *France*?

A. Spain, Italy, and the Mediterranean to the south, Germany to the east, the Low Countries to the north, and the Ocean to the west.

Q. Which are the chief mountains of *France*?

A. Besides the Alps, which divide it from Italy, the Pyrenean mountains, which part it from Spain, and the hills of Voige on the borders of Franche Comte and Alsatia, there are high mountains in Auvergne and the Cevennes.

Q. Which are the greatest rivers in *France*?

A. The Somme, the Marne, the Seine, the Loire,

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* It lies betwixt lat. 42 d. 35 m. and 50 d. 45 m. north. The greatest extent from the frontiers of California on the south, to Calais on the north, is 560 miles; but it is very much indented on the east and west; the greatest breadth that way from the bay of Brest to the frontiers of Lorraine is about 428 miles.

Loire, the Rhone, and the Garonne, which are all navigable up and down their stream, except the Rhone. There is also in France a great canal made in Languedoc, to join the Mediterranean to the ocean.

Q. What is the religion of *France*?

A. The only religion by law established is the catholic, the Calvinists being intirely excluded by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, which they had obtained by force. There are some Jews tolerated at Metz, in *Alsatia*, at Bayonne, and even at Avignon.

Q. How is *France* divided?

A. Into thirty-one generalities or intendencies; of which eleven are north, ten south, and ten in the middle.

Q. Which is the first, &c. generality in the north, and what does it contain?

[N. B. Repeat this Question to each.]

A. Paris is so named from the city of Paris, capital of the whole kingdom, an archbishopric and university, and the seat of the first parliament of France: This generality contains Sens, an archbishopric, Beauvis, Senlis, and Meaux, bishoprics.

2. Picardy, which contains part of Picardy, and the bishoprics of Amiens, Arras, St. Omer, and Boulogne.

3. Flanders, in which are Lisse, Doway an university, Cambray an archbishopric, Dunkirk and Gravelin.

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4. Hainault, in which are Vallencienne, Maueuge, Landrecy, Le Quesnoy, and Conde.

5. Rouen, from a city of the same name, capital of Normandy, an archbishopric, the seat of a parliament; in this generality are Evreux a bishoprick; Caudebec, Andely, and Pont de l'Arche.

6. Caen, from a town of that name, and an university, it contains the bishoprics of Bayeux, Coutances, and Avranches.

7. Alencon, in which is a town of the same name, Lizieux a bishopric, Bernay, Mortagne, and Veneuil.

8. Soissons, it contains the bishopric of Soissons, Laon and Noyn.

9. Champagne, in which are Rheims an archbishopric, and first duke and peer of France, with an university; the bishoprics of Chalons, Troyes and Langres; the principality of Sedan, Rhetel, St. Menchoud, Joinville, and Chaumont.

10. Metz, in which are the bishoprics of Metz, Verdun, Toul, the duchy of Carignan, Thionville, Gorze and Saar Louis.

11. Alsatia, high and low, which contains the province of Sundgaw, and the towns of Colmar, Ensiheim, Brisach, New Brisach, Hunninghen, the bishopric of Strasbourg, Landaw, and Fort-Louis.

LESSON XXXII.

Sequel of FRANCE.

Q. WHICH is the first, &c. generality of the middle, and what does it contain?

(N. B. Repeat the Question at each)

A. Britany, in which are nine bishoprics viz. Rennes, the capital and a parliament; St. Brieux, St. Malo, Dol, Treguier, St. Paul de Leon, Quimper, Vannes, and Nantz an university, and several good sea-ports.

2. Tours, which contains the archbishopric of the same name, the bishoprics of Mans and Angers, which has also an university.

3. Poitiers, so called from a bishopric of that name; in which are Nyort, a trading town, and Olonne, a sea port.

4. Rochelle, which contains the bishoprics of Rochelle, and Xaintes, Coignac, with the isles of Rhe and Oleron.

5. Bourges, an archbishopric and university, in which generality are Issoudun, St. Amand, and La Charite.

6. Orleans, in which are the bishoprics of Orleans, Chartres, and Blois.

7. Moulins, in which is the bishopric of Nevers, and the towns of Moulins and Bourbon Archambaud, which gave its name to the present reigning family of France.

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8. Riom, in which are the bishoprics of St. Flour and Clermont, the towns of Riom and Aurillac.

9. Burgundy, which contains Dijon, the capital, a bishopric and a parliament; with the bishoprics of Auxerre, Autun, Chalon, Macon, and Bellay, with the principality of Dombes.

10. Franche Comte, the capital is Besancon, an archbishopric, and the seat of a parliament.

Q. Which is the first, &c. generality of the south of *France*, and what does it contain?

(N. B. Repeat the Question to each.)

A Limoges, in which is a bishopric of the same name, and another at Tulles.

2. Lyons, an archbishopric, primate of France.

3. Bourdeaux, an archbishopric and university, and the seat of a parliament. This generality also contains the bishoprics of Perigux, Sarlat, Agen, Condom, and Basas.

4. Auch, in which are an archbishopric of the same name, the bishoprics of Lectour, Lombez, St. Bertrand, St. Lizier, Tartes, Dax, Bayonne, Lescar, and Oleron. There is also a parliament at Pau.

5. Montauban, in which are the bishoprics of Cahors, Vabres, Rhodes and Montauban.

6. Toulouse, with an archbishopric of the same name, an university and parliament. It contains also the archbishopric of Alby, and the bishoprics of Lavour, Castres, Rieux, St. Papoul,

Papoul, Mirepoix, Carcassone, Alet, and part of those of Montauban and Comminges.

7. Montpellier, in which are the archbishopric of Narbonne, the bishoprics of St. Pons, Beziers, Agde, Montpellier, an university, and the place where the states of Languedoc meet; Nismes, Alais and Uzez. To this generality add the Cevennes and Vivaris, with the bishoprics of Mende, Dupuis and Viviers.

8. Grenoble, in which are the archbishoprics of Vienne and Ambrun, and the bishoprics of Grenoble, Gap, Valence, Die, and St. Paul Tricastin.

9. Province, in which are the archbishoprics of Aix, with a parliament, and Arles; and the bishoprics of Apt, Cisteron, Digne, Senes, Reix, Glandeve, Grasse, Toulon, Marseilles, Vence and Frejus.

10. Roussillon, which contains Perpignan a bishop's see, and the county of Foix, in which is the bishopric of Pamiers.

Q. What principalities are enclosed within the limits of *France*?

A. The Venassin county, belonging to the pope; in which are the archbishopric of Avignon, with the bishoprics of Vaison, Cavaillon and Carpentras; the principality and bishopric of Orange, re-united to the crown of France at the death of William III. of England. Besides the principality of Dombes before-mentioned.

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Q. Has not the crown of *France* some other dominions?

A. It has the island of *Hispaniola* in *America*, some forts in *Asia*, of which in their proper places*.

(N. B. *Rebearse the six foregoing Lessons.*)

LESSON XXXIII.

The Low-Countries.

Q. WHAT are the *Low-Countries*?

A. Seventeen provinces, situated north of *France*, and west of *Germany*, which are now subject to different sovereigns, and are divided

* The air of *France* is very healthful, the soil productive of all sorts of corn, and excellent wine, hemp, flax, saffron, salt, silk and woollen goods of all kinds.

The general character of the people is, that they are very ceremonious, active and inconstant, extremely given to talking, especially the females; they have a graceful and winning deportment, airy and amorous, complete masters of the art of dissimulation, and very contentious. Both gentlemen and citizens live more sparingly than the English, they feed mostly on boiled and liquid meats, and are very curious in their sauces. They are blessed with a ready conception, and have of late greatly advanced the republic of letters, and even some of the female sex are now famous through the learned world for their singular parts. In matters of war they are resembled to a flea, quickly skipping into a country, and as soon leaping out of it. They seldom chuse to fight, unless they are well entrenched.

divided into the United Provinces, Austrian Netherlands and French Netherlands.

Q. What is the number of the United Provinces?

A. Seven, which are called *States General* of the United Provinces, or of Holland, viz. Gueldres and Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel and Groningen; to which must be added some acquired countries, as Dutch Brabant, Dutch Flanders, and part of Limburgh*.

Q. What other dominions are subject to the *States General*?

A. Some islands in America, but much more in the south of Asia, where they have a very extensive commerce.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the United Provinces?

A. Amsterdam, the most trading town of Europe, next to London, Rotterdam, Leyden, an university, Delft, and the Hague in the province of Holland; Middleburgh, Flushing, Zurickzee in Zealand; and Nimeguen in Gueldres.

* They lie between lat. 51 d. 20 m. and 53 d. 26. m. north; so that the extent north and south is 126 miles, the breadth very unequal, the greatest extent from east to west, from the mouth of the Mease, to the frontiers of Munster, is 105. They are called the United Provinces, because of their union or rather confederacy, entered into at Utrecht for the defence of their liberties against the Spaniards in 1574.

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Q. Which are the other towns of the United Provinces?

A. Utrecht, a large city in the province of the same name, and an university; Lewerden and Franeker, in Friesland; Davenport in Over-
yssel; and Groninghen in the province of that name, which is also an university.

Q. Which are the towns acquired by the United Provinces?

A. Boisleduc, Crave and Breda, in Brabant; Maastricht in the territory of Leige, and one of the strongest towns in Europe; Sluice, and Hulst, in Flanders; and Walkemburg in the duchy of Limbourg.

LESSON XXXIV.

Sequel of the LOW-COUNTRIES.

Q. WHICH are the provinces of the Austrian Netherlands?

A. The duchy of Brabant, the marquisate of the holy empire, lordship of Mechlin, the duchies of Limbourg, Luxemburg and Gueldres, with the counties of Flanders, Hainault, and Namur.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the Austrian Netherlands?

A. Brussels, the capital of all these provinces, Louvain an university, Limbourg, Luxemburg.

emburg, a very strong town, Ostend, Nieupoort, Mons; Mechlin, an archbishopric; and the bishopric of Antwerp, once a very rich and well-built town; Ruremond, Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Namur, and Tournay*.

Q. Which provinces of the *Netherlands* are subject to *France*?

A. All the Artois, part of Flanders and Hainault, of which we have made mention before.

LESSON XXXV.

L O R R A I N.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of *Lorraine*?

A. Lorraine has Luxemburg and the electorate of Treves on the north, the upper country of Burgundy and Montbeliard on the south, France on the west, and Alsace on the east. The greatest extent south and north is 120 miles, and east and west 95. It is reckoned one of the most fertile duchies in Europe.

Q. What are the dominions of the dukedom of *Lorraine*?

A. The

* These dominions formerly belonged to the crown of Spain, but were conquered by the confederates in the late war in queen Anne's reign, and given to the house of Austria, by the treaty of Utrecht, Rastade, and Baden; the government is by a vice-roy assisted by three councils.

A. The duchy of Lorrain, which was an independent sovereignty, but is now annexed to the dominions of France; and the duchy of Bar, which is a moveable fee of the crown of France, and within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris.

Q. How is the duchy of *Lorrain* divided?

A. Into Lorrain, properly so called, and annexed countries: Lorrain contains three bailiwicks, viz. Nancy or French bailiwick, Vaudrevange or German bailiwick, and Mirecourt or bailiwick of Vosge.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Lorrain*?

A. Nancy, the capital, Luneville, the place of residence of the late sovereign; Mirecourt, Espinal, Remiremont and Vaudrevange. The annexed countries are the county of Vaudemont, and the lordship of Commercy.

Q. How is the duchy of *Bar* divided?

A. Into four bailiwicks, viz. of Bar, of Basigny, of St. Mihiel, and of Clermont; in which are the towns of Bar, St. Mihiel, Pont-a-mousson, an university; and Clermont.

LESSON XXXVI.

SPAIN.

Q. HOW is *Spain** situated?

A. It has the sea of Biscay on the north, Portugal and part of the Atlantic on the west, the Mediterranean on the south; has part of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, on the north-east, and the Mediterranean on the east.

Q. How is the kingdom of *Spain* divided?

A. It may be divided several ways; First, Into the kingdom of Castile, and that of Arragon. Second, According to the ecclesiastical provinces. Third, Into north and south, which last we shall follow, as being most in use.

Q. How many provinces does *North Spain* contain?

A. Eight, viz. Navarre, Leon, Old Castile, Arragon, Galicia, the principality of the Asturias, Biscay, and Catalonia; the four first had heretofore the title of kingdoms.

Q. Which

* Spain lies between lat. 35 d. 50 min. and 44 north, and between west longitude 10, and east longitude 3 d. 30 m.

It is 490 miles from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape de Las Pennas, and 445 east and west, where broadest from the borders of Portugal, to Cape Palafugel in Catalonia, but is much indented by the sea, France and Portugal.

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Q. Which are the provinces of *South Spain*?

A. There are six of them, viz. New Castile, Andalusia, Valentia, Murcia and Granada; the last four had also the titles of kingdoms; and the islands of Majorca and Minorca.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *New Spain*?

A. Pampelona is the capital of Navarre; Leon of the province of the same name, in which is also Salamanca, an university; in Old Castile are Burgos, Valladolid, and Segovia; in Arragon, Sarragossa, the capital, and Tarragon.

Q. Which are the other towns of *North Spain*?

A. Saint Jago-di-Compostella, in Galicia; Oviedo, in Asturias; Bilboa and St. Sebastian, in Biscay; in Catalonia, a large and fruitful province, the chief towns are Barcelòna, Giròna, Lerida, Tarragon and Tortosa.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *South Spain*?

A. In New Castile are Madrid, a large well-built town, the capital of all Spain; Toledo, heretofore the capital, a rich archbishopric; Alcala, an university; and the Escorial, the king of Spain's palace.

Q. Name the other towns of *South Spain*?

A. Seville, Cadiz or Cales, a town of great trade; Gibraltar, in the possession of the English, and Corduba, are in Andalusia; Valentia and Alicant are in Valentia; Murcia and Carthagena

thagena in Murcia; Granada and Malaga in Granada; Majorca is the capital of the island of that name; and Port Mahon is in Minorca.

LESSON XXXVII.

Sequel of SPAIN.

Q. WHICH are the ecclesiastical provinces of *Spain*?

A. There are eight, under as many archbishops; which are those of Toledo, primate of all Spain, Burgos, Compostella, Seville, Granada, Sarragossa, Tarragon and Valentia, with forty-four bishops under them.

Q. Which are the rivers in *Spain*?

A. The chief rivers of Spain, which all rise in it, are the Minho, the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadino, and the Guadalquivir, which run into the ocean; whereas the Ebro, the Xucar, and the Segura, run into the Mediterranean.

Q. Which are the mountains of *Spain*?

A. The Pyrenean, which parts it from France; the mountains of Asturia, and several others in the kingdom of Leon, in Estramadura, and in New Castile.

Q. Which are the islands of *Spain*?

A. The chief islands subject to Spain, are those of Bayonne in the ocean, on the borders
of

of Galicia; in the Mediterranean sea, Majorca, Minorca and Ivica; Sardinia, with the title of kingdom, did also belong to Spain, but has of late years been given to the duke of Savoy?

Q. Has *Spain* no other dominions?

A. It has several forts and islands in Africa, some islands in Asia, and large dominions in America, of which more hereafter*.

LESSON XXXVIII.

PORTUGAL †.

Q. WHAT is *Portugal*?

A. An hereditary kingdom, several times parted from Spain, and is divided into Portugal properly so called, and Algarva, which had also heretofore the title of a kingdom.

Q. Which

* The government of Spain is monarchical, and females succeed as well as males.

The people are grave, serious, politic, cunning, make good foot-soldiers, are loyal to their king, patient in what they undertake, sober in eating and drinking. But they are accounted mistrustful, idle, and revengeful.

Their religion is that of the church of Rome, and they have a very severe inquisition against the exercise of any other.

† The government, religion, language and people, are much like those of Spain. They have an inquisition; and are accounted the greatest bigots of the Roman church.

Q. Which are the boundaries of *Portugal*?

A. *Portugal* has Galicia on the north, the rest of Spain east, and the Atlantic on the west and south, it is 330 miles from north to south and about 130 where broadest, from east to west including Algarva.

Q. What provinces are in *Portugal*?

A. Five small ones, viz. the Enter-Douro and Minho, Tralos-Montes, Beira, Estramadura and Alentejo.

Q. What are the chief towns of those provinces?

A. Lisbon, an archbishopric; the capital of Estramadura, and of the whole kingdom, a rich, trading, well-peopled city on the Tagus, two leagues from the sea; Braga, another archbishopric, with the bishoprics of Oporto, Lamego, Miranda, Viseo, Guarda, Conimbria an university, Leira, Portalegro and Elvas.

Q. What other towns are in those provinces?

A. Ponte-de-lima, Guimaranes, Braganza, Aveiro, Almeida, Castle-blanco, Setubal and Beja.

Q. What does the *Algarva* contain?

A. Algarva is a small province on the sea-coast. Its towns are Tavira the capital, Faro a bishopric, Lagos, Villanova, and the borough of St. Vincent.

Q. What other dominions has *Portugal*?

A. The islands Acores and Terceres, some forts in Africa, some towns in Asia; and Brasil in

in America, from whence flow most of the riches of Portugal.

LESSON XXXIX.

SAVOY.

Q. WHAT is *Savoy*?

A. An independent principality divided into six parts, viz. the duchies of Geneva, Chablais and Savoy; the counties of Tarantaise and Maurien; and the barony of Faucigny.

Q. Which are its chief towns?

A. Chambery, the capital, with a parliament for Savoy; the bishopric of Annecy; Montmelian; Moutiers an archbishopric, and St. John of Maurien, the seat of a bishop.

LESSON XL.

ITALY.

Q. WHAT is *Italy**?

A. Italy is one of the finest and most considerable countries in Europe: It is a peninsula, having the Alps to the north, all the

* Italy, including the duchy of Savoy, lies betwixt lat. 37 d 35 m and 46 d. 20 m. S. so that the length from N. E. to S. W. is about 910 Italian miles, the greatest breadth from the frontiers of Savoy to those of Germany, is near 400; but the

the rest being surrounded by the Mediterranean.

Q. How is *Italy* divided?

A. Into three parts, north, middle and south; each of which is subdivided into several states and principalities.

Q. Which are the states of the north of *Italy*?

A. Piedmont, Montserrat, the republics of Genoa and Lucca, the duchies of Milan, Parma, Placentia, Mantua, Modena and Mirandola; with the dominions of the republic of Venice.

Q. Which are the states of the middle part of *Italy*?

A. The great duchy of Tuscany, and the ecclesiastical state, both which, especially the last, contain several principalities.

Q. Which are the states of the south of *Italy*?

A. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, more considerable by history than by their extent or income.

Q. How

the greatest breadth in some other places is not above 185; it has part of Switzerland and Germany on the north, the Mediterranean on the west, part of Germany and the Adriatic sea on the east.

Italy is under many sovereigns, the chief are the pope, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, the duke of Tuscany, the king of Sardinia, who is duke of Savoy, the king of Naples and Sicily, the republics of Venice and Genoa, the dukes of Parma and Modena, and the small republic of Lucca.

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Q. How is *Piedmont* divided?

A. Into four parts, viz. *Piedmont* properly called, the duchy of *Aosta*, the county of *Nice*, and the lordship of *Vercell*.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Piedmont*?

A. *Turin* the capital, and archbishopric, and the place of residence of the sovereign; *Ivræa*, *Pignerol*, *Mondovi*, *Fossano*, *Saluzzo*, *Asti*, *Aosta*, *Nice* a sea-port, and *Vercell*.

Q. What is *Montferrat*?

A. A duchy, heretofore divided into *Montferrat* of *Savoy*, and that of *Mantua*, both which now belong to the same prince, who is also king of *Sardinia*. *Cazal*, a dismantled town, is the capital; the others are *Trino*, *Alba*, and *Acqui*.

[N. B. Rehearse the six foregoing Lessons.]

LESSON XLI.

Sequel of ITALY.

Q. HOW is the republic of *Genoa* divided?

A. The states of *Genoa*, which on one side are bounded by the sea, and on the other by the beginning of the *Appenine* mountains, are divided into east and west. *Genoa*, a most magnificent and trading city, is the capital, and has a fine harbour in the *Mediterranean*.

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Q. What other towns are in the state of Genoa?

A. Savona, heretofore a good sea-port, the bishoprics of Noli, Vintimiglia, and Albenga, besides Monaco and Finale, which are inclosed within the limits of the state of Genoa: but Monaco is under the protection of France, and Finale belongs to the emperor.

Q. What is contained in the republic of Lucca?

A. This republic is of small extent, and has nothing considerable but Lucca, a bishop's see, moderately peopled, and of some traffic.

Q. How is the duchy of Milan divided?

A. This duchy, one of the most considerable of Europe, is divided into thirteen territories, viz. Milan, Pavia, Novaro, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Tortona, Alexandria, the county of Anghierra, Lumellina, Bobio, Vigevano, and the vallies of Sessia.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the Milanese?

A. Milan, and the castle which protects it, a great, rich, well-peopled city, and an archbishopric; and the bishoprics of Pavia, Novaro, Como, Lodi, Cremona, and Tortona, in the territories of the same names.

Q. Which are the other towns of the Milanese?

A. Alexandria, which belongs to the king of Sardinia, and Bobi6, both bishopricks; Anghierra,

ghiera, Vigevano and Valentia, capital of
mellina. The other towns are of the same
me with the territories they belong to.

Q. What is the duchy of *Parma*?

A. A principality divided into the duchies
Parma and Placentia, the towns of which
e of the same name, both bishopricks, well
uilt, and well peopled cities. Borgo San
omino is the capital of a small territory,
elonging also to the Duke of Parma.

LESSON XLII.

Sequel of ITALY.

Q. WHAT doth the duchy of *Mantua*
contain?

A. The duchies of Mantua, a fruitful coun-
try, of Guastalla and Sabionetta, with the prin-
cipality of Castiglione, and some others incon-
siderable: the capital is Mantua, a bishoprick,
a strong well built place, in the middle of a
lake, Guastalla and Sabionetta are two other
small towns.

Q. What is contained in the duchy of *Mo-
dena*?

A. This principality is a fruitful country,
divided into the duchies of Modena and of
Reggio, which are episcopal towns of the
same name, well built, and of good traffic.

Q. What is the duchy of *Mirandola*?

A. A very small state, of which the only considerable towns are *Mirandola* and *Cortina*.

Q. Now explain the states of the republic of *Venice*?

A. This republic, one of the most considerable in Europe, is of large extent, and contains fourteen small provinces, seven to the west and seven to the east: *Venice* is the capital.

Q. Which are the seven provinces to the west?

A. The *Bergamasco*, the *Cremaſco*, *Breſcia*, *Verona*, *Padua*, *Treviso*, and *Rovigiano*.

Q. Which are their chief towns?

A. *Bergamo*, a strong and trading town, *Crema*, *Brescia*, *Verona*, (large, but thinly peopled) *Vicenza*, *Padua* an university, and *Rovigo*; all of them are bishopricks.

Q. Which are the seven provinces to the east?

A. The *Dogado*, *Trevigiano*, *Feltrino*, *Belluno*, *Cadorino*, *Friuli*, and *Venetian Istria*, to the eastward of the gulph of *Venice*.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. *Venice*, the capital of this republic, the most singular, the finest, and most populous city of Italy: it has an archbishop, who has also the title of patriarch: the other towns are *Trevigio*, *Feltri*, *Belluno*, and *Capo de Istria*, all bishoprics; and *Udina* in the *Friuli*.

Q. What

Q. What other dominions has the republic Venice?

A. On the eastern shore of the Adriatic sea, Dalmatia, of which Zeng is the capital; part of Dalmatia, viz. Spalatro and Zara, two archbishopricks; some islands besides those of Corfu, St. Mauro, Cefalonia, Zante.

LESSON XLIII.

Sequel of ITALY.

Q. WHICH are the middle parts of Italy?

A. The great duchy of Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical State; the first of which is divided into three provinces, viz. Florence, Pisa, and Sienna.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Florence the capital, a large, handsome, well-built city; Pisa, Sienna, each of them have an archbishop and an university; and Leghorn, a good sea-port.

Q. What is the ecclesiastical State?

A. It is made up of temporal principalities, subject to the pope, divided into twelve provinces, of which six are north, and six south.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. The Legation of Ferrara, a very fruitful country; that of Bologna very plentiful; the Romagna, which incloses the small republic of

of St. Marino; the duchy of Urbino, wholesome and barren; the Perigiano; Ancona, a good country.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Ferrara, large but thinly peopled; Comacino, Bologna a rich and trading city; Ravenna, very antient; Rimini; Urbino, an archbishoprick; Pezzaro, Perugia, Ancona, and Loretto; these three last are bishopricks.

Q. Which are the southern provinces?

A. Orvietano; duchy of Castro; Umbria, or duchy of Spoleto; St. Peter's Patrimony; Campagna di Roma, and Sabina; to which may be added Benevento, inclosed within the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are their chief towns?

A. Orvietto, Castro, Spoleto, Viterbo, which are in the Patrimony of St. Peter, as well as Porto and Civita-Vecchia, and Rome, the capital of the ecclesiastical state, and once of the whole world.

LESSON XLIV.

Sequel of ITALY.

Q. WHICH are the south parts of *Italy*?

A. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; the first of which is divided into four large provinces, subdivided into several territories, or smaller provinces.

Q. Which

Q. Which are those four great provinces?

A. The Abruzzo, Terra di Lavoro, Apulia, and Calabria, each of which contains three small provinces.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Abruzzo?

A. Abruzzo the farther, in which are Aquila, Atri and Teramo; Abruzzo the nearer, in which are Civita de Chieti, Lanciano, and Sulmona; and the county of Molise, which has Molise, Trivento, and Isernia.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Terra di Lavoro?

A. Terra di Lavoro, properly so called; and the farther and nearer principalities, of which the chief towns are Naples, capital of the whole kingdom, a large and rich city, with a fine haven on the Mediterranean; Capua, Gaeta, and Monte-Cassino.

Q. Which are the other towns of these provinces?

A. In the farther principality are Monte Marano, and Conza, with the duchy and archbishoprick of Benevento, belonging to the pope. In the nearer principality are Salerno and Amalfi.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Apulia?

A. The Capitanata, county of Bari, and territory of Otranto, in which are Lucera delli Pagani, Manfredonia, Bari, Trani, Otranto, and Tarento.

Q. What is contained in *Calabria*?

A. The Basilicata, the nearer and the farther Calabria; the chief towns of which are Cirenza, Cozenza, Cantazaro, and Reggio.

Q. How is *Sicily* divided?

A. Sicily, both an island and a kingdom, is divided into three vallies, viz. of Demona, Mazara, and Noto; their chief towns are Messina, the capital, a large, rich and trading city; Palermo, a large town, with a sea-port; and Syracuse.

LESSON XLV.

Sequel of ITALY.

Q. WHICH are the islands belonging to *Italy*?

A. Sicily abovementioned; Sardinia, a kingdom; Corsica, Lipari, Elba, Malta; to which may be added Corfu, Santa Maura, Cefalonia, Zante, and some other lesser islands.

Q. What is contained in *Sardinia*?

A. This kingdom, which now belongs to the Duke of Savoy, is divided into Cape Logoduri, and Cape Cagliari: in the first is the town of Sassari; in the second Cagliari, capital of the island, an archbishoprick and sea-port.

Q. What is *Corsica*?

A. This island is divided by a ridge of mountains into north, in which is Bastia, a bishoprick, and good sea-port; and south, in which

which are Bonifacia and Adjoffo. The island Capræa is a dependance of Corsica*.

Q. Which are the other islands of Italy?

A. Malta is a dependance of Sicily, it belongs to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; its capital is La Valette, the strongest town in the world: Elba has Port Longone: Lipari is the only place of note in the islands of that name.

Q. Which are the mountains of Italy?

A. The Alps, which part it from France, Switzerland, and Germany; the Apennine, a ridge of mountains, which going from north to south, divides Italy into east and west.

Q. What lakes are in Italy?

A. The most considerable are lake Major; that of Como in the Milanese, lake of Guarna in the states of Venice; that of Perugia in the Perugian; with those of Celano, Lufina, and Varano in the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are the rivers of Italy?

A. The Po, the Adige, the Tefino, Adda and Tyber; and in the kingdom of Naples, these

E 5

* Corsica formerly belonged to the Genoese; but their oppression of the natives obliged them to attempt throwing off the yoke; which, under the conduct of their noble patriot Paoli, they accomplished; the Genoese being reduced to the possession of the capital only, called Bastia. They have since sold the island to the French, who have sent numerous forces thither; but many of the brave natives fled to the woods to preserve their liberties, and some quitted their country, and retired to Minorca and other places.

these five rivers, viz. Garigliano, Voltorno, Candelero, Brandano, and Agri*.

LESSON XLVI.

TURKEY in EUROPE.

Q. WHAT is *Turky* in *Europe*?

A. Those states of *Europe*, which are subject to the Grand Seignior or Emperor of the Turks, so that his European dominions, including

* The religion of *Italy* is the church of *Rome*; and they have courts of inquisition, to hinder the progress of any other. There are more bishopricks there than in any country in *Europe*; the kingdom of *Naples* alone having more than all *France*. The chief universities are *Bologna*, *Rome*, *Padua*, *Sienna*, *Pisa*, *Turin*, *Naples* and *Salerno*.

This country is generally esteemed the garden of *Europe*, being very fertile, yielding in great abundance, corn, wines, and fruit; which, with rice, silk, velvets, taffaties, satins, grograms, fustians, gold wire, alum, glasses, &c. are their chief commodities.

They abound with remains of antique monuments, triumphal arches, statues, &c.

The natives are reckoned witty, prudent, polite, fit for arts, sciences, and trade, but are charged with being given to dissimulation and revenge. They are very passionate in their amours, and are accounted jealous even to madness. They have very little of the old Roman spirit for war, though fit enough for arms. They excel in architecture, sculpture, and painting. As for the female sex, it has been vulgarly said of them, that they are magpies at the door, saints in the church, goats in the garden, devils in the house, angels, in the street, and syrens at the window.

including the islands in the Archipelago, extend from lat. 35 d. to lat. 43 d. 52 m. which is 720. South and north, the breadth very unequal, but where greatest to the north about 870, and are very narrow towards the south.

Q. How are these dominions divided?

A. Into the northern and southern provinces.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. Nine, viz. Lesser Tartary, Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, Croatia, part of which is subject to the emperor; Dalmatia, Bulgaria, and Romania; but the four first are not properly under the Turk's dominion, but rather tributaries to, and protected by him.

Q. Which are the chief towns of those provinces?

A. Baccaferai, or otherwise Precop; Caffa, Ocfzakow, Bender, Jadi, Jergowish, Jaickza, Wihitz, Zeng, Narenta, Sophia; Constantinople, capital of the whole Turkish empire; Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

Q. Which are the southern provinces?

A. Seven; viz. Macedonia, Albania, Epirus, Theffalia, Achaia, Morea, and the islands.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Salonichi, heretofore Theffalonica, on the sea; Agios-Laura, Scutari, Durazzo, Jannina, Larta, Lariffa, Tricala; Atines, or Fetines, heretofore Athens; Lepanto, Stives, or Thebes,

Corinth, Modon, Napoli di Romania, and Malvasia.

Q. Which are the islands belonging to Turkey in Europe?

A. The chief of those islands situate in the Archipelago, are Stalimena, Negropont, Metimo, Sciro, Scio, Andro, Serigno, and Candia, or island of Crete, with several other islands of less note.

Q. Does not the Turk protect some other state in Europe?

A. He protects the small republic of Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the east shore of the Adriatic sea; the chief towns of which are Ragusa, and Stagno, with some islands.

[N. B. Rehearse the six foregoing Lessons.]

LESSON XLVII.

ASIA*

Q. HOW is Asia divided?

A. Into north and south, with the islands, which contain ten parts, four north, and six south.

Q. What

* The climate and soil differ according to their situation:— in some places under the torrid zone there is a perpetual spring, without those scorching heats that are in other parts of the world under that zone, but most of Asia lies in the northern temperate zone, and that beyond the arctic circle

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Q. What are the boundaries of *Asia*?

A. It has the icy sea on the north, on the south the eastern ocean, or Indian sea, and New

circle is subject to the same violent colds and frosts that are common in those countries.

In the main, it may be reckoned the most fruitful and richest part of the world. It abounds with corn of all sorts, rice, excellent wines, and such noble and curious fruit, under the *torrid zone*, as are not to be found elsewhere. It is more bountiful and liberal to mankind than any other part of the globe. It furnishes not only every thing necessary for life and health, but all that avarice, vanity and sensuality put a value upon; it supplies most other parts of the world with the richest spices, drugs, plants, simples, pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones; and so abounds with gold, that the sand of the rivers furnishes sufficient quantities, without the trouble of digging for it in the mines or elsewhere; it furnishes the rest of the globe with vast quantities of rich and curious silks callicoes, muslins, tapestries, fables, and the richest furs, coffee, tea, incense, cedar, &c. And it excels all nations in its curious manufacture of porcelain, varnishes, lacquers, and fine durable colours; nature has also provided it with noble quarries of marble, jasper, alabaster, and agate, &c.

But with all these advantages, the inhabitants in general seem never to have been very happy; for most of them, except those who live in *Tartary*, and other northern parts, have always been accounted effeminate, and swallowed up in luxury and idleness. As it was the first scene of our true religion, it was also the first of idolatry; the inhabitants have always been noted for a slavish temper, and a fondness for despotic government, especially in the eastern parts. At the same time it must be owned, that the *Asiatics* are capable enough of arts and sciences, especially the *Chinese* and other eastern nations, for which they

New Holland; Europe and Africa on the west; and that named the companies land, Japan and New Guinea on the east; it is comprehended between lat. of 10d. south, and of 73d. north latitude, including the islands; according to which its greatest extent from south to north, is about 4980 miles on the east side: but then it is much more contracted towards the north, and south-east.

Q. How

they are apt to overvalue themselves, and boast that they were born with two eyes, whereas the rest of mankind have but one.

As to their religion, though their country was the original seat of truth, and of the Old as well as the New Testament churches, they have always had a strong inclination to idolatry, which has now swallowed up the greatest part of the country, and seems to be chiefly owing to the luxury, that has drenched them in all sorts of vice.

The greatest part of them are *Mahometans* and *Pagans*; the former are divided into several sects, and the divisions of the latter are endless. Here are abundance of *Jews* and *Christians*, the latter of them are divided into *Greeks*, who have their subdivisions, into some called the *Christians of St. Thomas*, &c. and the *Papists* have likewise spread their several sects in the empire of *China*, the *Turkish* dominions, and elsewhere, in such islands and places of the continent as are subject to *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. Here are also a great number of *Protestants*, especially in the *Dutch* dominions, and in the *English* and *Danish* factories.

The prevailing languages at present are the *Arabic*, the *Tartarian* and *Chinese*. The *Japanese* and *Armenian* are not so extensive, though the latter be much used in commerce in *Persia*, *Turky*, &c.

Q. How is *Turky* in *Asia* bounded?

A. On the west by the straits of Constanti-
nople, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean,
the isthmus of Suez, and the Red sea on the
east; by the dominions of Persia, the Persian
and Arabian Gulph on the south; by the straits
of Babelmandel, and the eastern ocean; and
on the north by the Black sea, Circassia; so
that it lies betwixt north latitude 14 and 45 d.
north, and betwixt longitude 25 d. and 60 m.

Q. Which are the northern parts of *Asia*?

A. *Turky* in *Asia*, *Georgia*, *Siberia*, and
Great Tartary; the first of which contains four
great provinces, viz. *Natolia*, *Souria*, *Turco-*
mania and *Diarbeck*.

Q. Which are the chief towns of these pro-
vinces?

A. *Chiuta*, *Bursa*, *Angoura*, *Comidia*, *Ephe-*
sus, *Sardis*, and *Troy* in *Natolia*; *Aleppo*,
Scanderoon or *Alexandretta*, *Antioch*, *Damaf-*
cus, *Jerusalem*, and *Napulouse* in *Souria*.

Q. Which are the other towns?

A. *Erserum*, and *Betles*, in *Turcomania* or
Greater Armenia, *Diarbekir*, *Mosul*, *Bagdad*,
Balsora, and *Schereful* in *Diarbeck*.

Q. What is *Georgia*?

A. *Georgia*, or the *Gurgistan*, is a country
divided into several small territories, which are
betwixt the Black sea and the Caspian sea;
viz. *Mingrelia*, *Carduel*, *Guriel* and *Imeretta*.

LESSON XLVIII.

S I B E R I A.

Q. HOW is *Siberia* divided?

A. *Siberia*, one of the largest countries in Asia, is eight hundred leagues from east to west, and three hundred from north to south, and is divided into west and east *Siberia*.

Q. What is contained in *West Siberia*?

A. It lies between the river *Lena* and the mountains of *Russia*, and contains three sorts of people, Pagans, Mahometan Tartars, and *Russians*.

Q. Which are the names of those people?

A. The Pagans are called Samojeds, Vogulits, Ostiacks, Tongusi, and Buratti; and are supposed to be the ancient inhabitants of *Siberia*: the Tartars are the remains of those from whom the Muscovites conquered *Siberia*, and the *Russians* or Muscovites are the new inhabitants.

Q. Which are the towns of *West Siberia*?

A. Tobolsk, the capital and residence of the governor-general: Tomskoy and Jenisea.

Q. What is *East Siberia*?

A. That part of it which from the river *Dena* reaches to the east sea: it was almost unknown till surveyed by order of the late Czar,

Czar, Peter the First, and contains chiefly the peninsula of Kamtzchatka.

LESSON XLIX.

TARTARY.

Q. WHAT is *Tartary*?

A. Tartary takes up the greatest part of north Asia, from the sea of Zabach or of Asoph, to the east sea; or of Japan, which is above twelve hundred leagues, and is divided into several sorts of Tartars.

Q. What are those different sorts of *Tartars*?

A. Tartars, properly so called, Calmucks, and Mungls; of the first sort are the Circassians, Daghestans and Coubants, the nearest to Europe, betwixt the sea of Asoph, and the Caspian sea, and are tributaries to Muscovy.

Q. Which are the other *Tartars* properly so called?

A. The Nagais at the mouth of the Volga, the Bulgars; the Casatschia Orda, the Caracalpacks; and the Tartars of Chiva and the Usbecks, which last occupy the Great Boucharia, and the Charasm.

Q. Which are the chief towns of those *Tartars*?

A. Asoph, Tamam, Petigord, Terki, Tar-cow, Astracan, Bolgar, Turkestan, Argens, Samarchand

Sarmachand, much fallen from its ancient state; Buchará, and Balk, both large and strongly fortified towns.

Q. What are the *Calmuck Tartars*?

A. They are the Pagan Tartars; their territories reach from the river Jaick to the kingdom of Ava on one side, and on the other to the territory of Janisea: in the farthest part of this state resides the Dalai-Lama, or high-priest of the Calmuck and Mungl Tartars.

Q. Which are the towns of this part of *Tartary*?

A. As their Chan, called Contaish, lives in tents, there are few considerable towns, except in the Lesser Boucharia, where is Caschgar the capital, with Jeerkeen and Luckzin.

Q. Who are the *Mungl Tartars*?

A. They are Pagans, and the most easterly; their country is bounded by the east sea, the great wall of China, the Calmucks, and Siberia; it is above four hundred leagues from east to west, and above an hundred and fifty from north to south.

Q. How are these *Mungl Tartars* divided?

A. Into several branches, the chief of which are the Calcha-Mungls to the west, and the Nieuchew-Mungls or Mungls of the east: These last became masters of China above an hundred years ago, and govern it still.

LESSON.

LESSON L.

SOUTH ASIA.

Q. WHAT does *South Asia* contain?

A. Arabia, Persia, the Mogul Empire, India, and China, which are each of them divided into several states or provinces.

Q. What is *Arabia*?

A. A great peninsula, divided into three parts; the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy.

Q. What is *Stony Arabia*?

A. It is so named from the town of Petra, heretofore its capital, now called Montreal: The other towns are, Tor-Madian, Medina, the capital of a Cheriff, and Mecca, a large town, and the capital of another Cheriff.

Q. What is *Desert-Arabia*?

A. It is so named from its being uninhabited, by reason of the burning heat of the sands. Its chief towns are Anah on the Euphrates, Taulangia and Tangia.

Q. What is contained in *Arabia the Happy*?

A. Several small territories, viz. the kingdoms of Aden or Mocha, and of great Jaman; with the states of the Emirs of Vodona, Mascalat, Labfa, and Del Catif; all which territories have capital towns of the same names.

LESSON LI.

P E R S I A.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of *Persia*?

A. It has Turkey in Asia, and Arabia on the west; part of Tartary, and of the Mogul's empire on the east; part of Circassia, the Caspian sea and of Tartary on the north, and the Arabian Gulph on the south; it lies betwixt lat. 25 d. and 45 d. north, the greatest extent south and north is 1200 miles, and of east and west, about 960.

Q. How is *Persia* divided?

A. Persia, an hereditary kingdom, is generally divided into twelve provinces.

Q. Which are those provinces?

A. Seven to the west, viz. Iram of Armenia, Aderbeitzan, Kilan, Irack, Agem, Chusistan, Farlistan, and Masandran; and five to the east, viz. Chorasan, Kirman, Sablustan, Candahar, and Sitgistan.

Q. What are the chief towns of *Persia*?

A. Erivan, Tauris, Derbent, Ispahan, a large trading town, capital of all Persia, Sus, Schiras, Kirman, Bander-Abassy and Candahar; with the town and island of Ormus*.

LESSON

* The *Persian* geographers reckon in their empire 544 walled cities, considerable towns and castles, 60,000 villages, and 40 millions of souls.

LESSON LII.

The MOGUL EMPIRE, or INDOSTAN.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of the *Mogul* empire, or *Indostan*?

A. It has Persia, and that called the Arabian Gulph on the west, Tartary on the north and north-east, the kingdom of Ava and the bay of Bengal on the east; the isle of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, lies on the east of Cape Comorin, and the great Indian or eastern ocean on the south; from Cape Comorin on the south, to the frontiers of Tartary on the north is 2000 miles; and the greatest breadth from east to west, from the frontiers of Persia to the kingdom of Ava, is 1500, but contracts to a point in the south. It lies betwixt lat. 7 d. and 40 d. and includes most of the country called India.

Q. How is the *Mogul* empire divided?

A. The *Mogul* empire, otherwise called Indostan, one of the largest and richest of Asia, was, under the emperor Aurengazebe, divided into nineteen governments, ten north and nine south.

Q. Which are the northern governments?

Cabul,

A. Cabul, including Candahar, Lahore, Agimere, Oude, Rohilcund towards the head of the river Ganges, Bahar, Multan, Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad.

Q. Which are the southern governments?

A. The Carnatic, Vissapour, Mallwa, the Guzarat, Amednagur, Candish, Berar, Bengal, and Golconda.

Q. Which are the chief towns of *Indostan*?

A. Cabul, Lahore and Agimere, capitals of their governments; Delhi, capital of the whole empire; Allahabad, Vissapour, and Agra, in the governments of their name; Bombay and Surat, of great commerce in the Guzarat; Calcutta, the capital of the English possessions, and Pondicherry of the French.

Q. How is *India* divided?

A. Into India on this side the Ganges, and India beyond it; the first is divided into the provinces above-mentioned; to which may be added, the Mysore country, and the dominions of the Nabob of Arcot, on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Vissapour, large and well peopled; Goa, belonging to the Portuguese, Golconda, capital of a kingdom; Masulipatam, of great commerce, belonging to the English; Seringapatam, the capital of the Mysoreans; Pulicat to the Dutch; Pondicherry, on the coast of Coromandel, to the French; and Madras, on the same coast, to the English.

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Q. What is contained in *India* beyond the *Ganges*?

A. Several kingdoms; viz. Acham, Ava, Pegu, Aracan, Siam, tributary to China; Cambodia, Tonquin, Laos, and Cochinchina.

Q. Which are their chief towns?

A. Camdara, Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Siam, Cambodia, Kecho, and Thoanoa; with Malacca, in a peninsula of the same name, belonging to the Dutch.

LESSON LII.

CHINA*.

Q. WHAT is *China*?

A. This empire, one of the greatest and best governed of all Asia, is divided into the continent, islands, and peninsula of Corea.

Q. How is the continent divided?

A. Into sixteen provinces, of which eight are to the north, and eight to the south of the river Chian, by which China is divided into two almost equal parts.

Q. Which

* This empire has west and east *Tartary* on the north *Tonquin*, part of *Ava* and *Tartary* on the west; and the sea on the south and east. It lies betwixt lat. 20 d. and 43 d. so that it extends south and north 1380 miles. Its extent east and west is from Longitude 18 d. to near 123 d. and the breadth is about 900 miles.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. Chenfi, Chamfi, Pekeli, bounded by the great wall of China; Leaotung, between Pekeli and Chorea; with Canton, Souchoen, Honan, and Nankin.

Q. Which are the Southern Provinces?

A. Houcham, Kianfi, Chekian, Younan, Quiecheon, Quansi, Canton, and Fokien.

Q. Which are the chief towns of those sixteen provinces?

A. As China is a country the most peopled in the world, there are likewise the most towns in it: they reckon an hundred and fifty-five in the first rank, and thirteen hundred of the second order, besides a prodigious number of boroughs and villages.

Q. At least tell us which are the capitals of each province?

A. Sigan of Chenfi; Taiyram of Chamfi; Peking of Pekeli, and the whole empire; Chinyang of Leaotung; Cinan of Canton; Chingtu of Souchoen; Caisou of Honan; and Nankin, the greatest town in the world, is the capital of the province of the same name.

Q. Which are the capitals of the other eight provinces?

A. Vuchan, Nanchan, Angcheu, Yunnan, Quieyang, Pueilin, Canton, a large trading sea-port, and Focheu.

Q. Which are the islands of China?

A. The

A. The most considerable are Hainan and Formosa; the first lies south of the province of Canton, and is very fruitful; the other lies towards the province of Tokein, and is also very rich and plentiful.

Q. What is the peninsula of *Corea*?

A. A large considerable kingdom, tributary to China; its capital town is Pingan.

LESSON LIV.

Islands of ASIA.

Q. WHICH are the islands of *Asia*?

A. Some are in the Mediterranean, some in the great ocean; those of the Mediterranean are many, and all of them subject to the Turk.

Q. Which are the chief of these?

A. Cyprus is the greatest and most considerable; its capital is Nicosia; Rhodes has a capital town of the same name; Palmosa, heretofore called Patmos; Schio and Metelin, called by the antients Lesbos.

Q. Which are the islands of *Asia* in the great ocean?

A. There are a very great number, the most considerable going from west to east are the Maldivé islands, of which some authors reckon eleven or twelve thousand; with the island of Ceylon, exceeding rich and fruitful.

F

Q. Which

Q. Which are the other islands of *Asia*?

A. Besides some inconsiderable islands in the gulph of Bengal, there are those of the Sund, amongst which is Sumatra, one of the most considerable of Asia, being above six hundred leagues in circumference: it is governed by several petty kings; and the Dutch have built several forts on it.

Q. Which are the other islands of the Sund?

A. Besides Banca, there are the islands Java and Borneo: in Java are the towns of Bantam and Batavia, belonging to the Dutch, whose East India company has made Batavia the centre and chief factory of its trade: Borneo is another rich and very large island.

Q. Name the other islands of *Asia*?

A. The Moluccas; the Philippines or Manillas; the new Philippines; the Marians or isles of Theaves. The Dutch have most of their spices from the Moluccas: the rest belong to the Spaniards, who, by that means, trade to China.

Q. Are not the islands of *Japan* amongst those of *Asia*?

A. They are very considerable by their riches and trade; the largest is Nippon, the capital of which, and of all Japan, is Yedo: Meaco, a rich and trading town, was heretofore the capital: Ximo and Kikoko are two other islands of Japan, with some lesser.

(N. B. Rehearse the six foregoing Lessons.)

LESSON

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LESSON LV.

AFRICA:

Q. WHICH is *Africa*?

A. One of the four great parts of the world, bounded on all sides by the Mediterranean to the north, or by the ocean, except the isthmus of Sues, by which it is joined to Asia.

Q. How is *Africa* divided?

A. Into sixteen great parts: ten on this side of the equator, six beyond, all which are subdivided into lesser parts.

Q. Which parts are on this side of the equator,—which beyond?

A. On this side are Egypt, Barbary, Biledulgerid, Saara or Desert, Nigritia or Negroland, Guinea, Ethiopia, Nubia, the coasts of Abex, and of Ajan: beyond the equator are Congo, Caffraria, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, Zaquebar, and the islands.

Q. What is *Egypt*?

A. Egypt*, so often mentioned in history, belongs now to the Turks, and is divided into

F 2

High,

* By the Turks called Misir, and in scripture Misraim, is situated between 21 and 31 degrees of north-latitude, and between 22 and 36 degrees of east longitude. Egypt is counted the most fertile of any country in the world, the soil being wonderfully fattened by the overflowing of the Nile.

High, Middle, and Low, through all which the river Nile steers its course north and south; the chief towns are, Said for the high, *Cairo for the middle, and Alexandria, with Mansour, for lower Egypt.

Q. What is *Barbary* †?

A. The whole coast of Africa from Egypt to the Straits of Gibraltar, and from thence to the utmost bounds of the kingdom of Morocco on the ocean.

Q. What kingdoms are contained in this part?

A. Proceeding from east to west, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez and Morocco, all so named from their capital towns. Spain has also some places in Barbary, as Ceuta and Oran.

Q. Which is *Biledulgerid* ‡?

A. It is parted from Barbary by a long ridge of mountains, and contains, going from west to east, Tefset, Darha, Tafilet, Segelmess, Tegerarin, Zeb, Techort, Biledulgerid, and the Desart of Barca.

Q. What

* The largest city in the world, being 48 miles in circumference, has 24,000 streets, and nearly as many mosques.—The inhabitants are reckoned above seven millions, of which one is reckoned to be Jews.

† Is reckoned to be 2,300 miles in length, and 380 in breadth: the chief commodities of this country are honey, wax, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, hides, cordevants, dates, almonds, mantles, &c.

‡ The antient Numidia, between latitude 29 and 31 degrees north.

Q. What does the *Saara** or *Desart* contain?

A. Gaoga, Bordo, Berdoa, Lempta, Terga, Zuentziga, and Zanhaga; all which countries are but little known, and without any considerable towns.

Q. What is *Nigritia*†?

A. *Nigritia* or *Negroland*, is a pretty large country, divided into several states or kingdoms; the chief towns of which are Tombot, Geneboa, Mandiga, and some others. The river Niger runs through this country, and, before it falls into the ocean, parts itself into two streams,—the most northerly is called Senega.

LESSON LVI.

Sequel of AFRICA.

Q. WHAT are the other parts of *Africa*?

A. *Guinea*‡ is on the sea coast, and considerable for a great trade in gold and elephants teeth. The English, French, Danes, and Dutch, have some forts and settlements on this coast.

F 3

Q. How

* A part of antient *Libia*, between latitude 15 and 26 degrees of north latitude.

† It is situated between latitude of 8 and 22 degrees north. The Negro trade is of the greatest consequence: great numbers of them are yearly transported from thence to the West Indies.

‡ Situated between latitude 5 and 13 degrees north,—about 2,200 miles long.

Q. How is *Ethiopia* divided?

A. It is not much known, but contains chiefly *Abyssina**, and the kingdoms of the Galls, of Dancal and Tigre; *Ambamarjan* is the capital; the other towns are *Chaxumo* and *Baylur*.

Q. Which are the other towns of *Africa* on this side of the equator?

A. *Nubia* is one, but not known: the coasts of *Abex* and *Ajan* are more known; their chief towns are *Squaquem*, belonging to the *Turk*, *Brava*, *Magadoxo*, and *Bandel*.

Q. Which parts of *Africa* are beyond the equator?

A. *Congo*, on the sea coast, divided into several petty states or kingdoms; it is noted for the *Negro* trade. The *Portuguese* and *Dutch* have some settlements in it.

Q. What is *Casraria*?

A. *Casraria*, or the country of the *Casres*, is on the sea coast, and inhabited by the most barbarous and stupid people of all *Africa*; the chief

Situated wholly within the *Torrid Zone*, between latitude 9 and 16 degrees north. The chief commodities are gold, metal, gems, corn, cattle, salt, flax, wines, sugar, canes, &c. This vast body is comprehended between latitude 16 and 34 d. 30 m. being about 3600 miles from N. E. to S. W. and breadth from east to west about 2,180 miles, and is usually divided into *Ethiopia interior*, and *Ethiopia exterior*. The *Ethiopia interior* is also called the land of the *Abyssin*, or scattered nations.

chief places are the Cape of Good Hope, belonging to the Dutch, and Sofala to the Portuguese.

Q. What is *Monomotapa*?

A. It is almost surrounded by Cafraria, and has the title of an empire, divided by some into six, by others into twenty-five kingdoms: the capital is Monomotapa.

Q. Which are the other states of this part of Africa?

A. Monœmugi is an inland country of Africa, very little known; Chicova is the capital. We are better acquainted with the sea coast of Zanguebar, or Mosambique; the chief towns of which are Melinde, Monbas, Quiloa, and Mosambique.

Q. Which are the *African* islands?

A. Some are to the west in the Atlantic ocean, some to the east in the Ethiopic ocean; the first are the Canary islands, and those of Cape Verd.

Q. Which are the most considerable of those islands?

A. The great Canary; Teneriff, where is the peak of Teyde, which is the first meridian to the Dutch; the isle of Fer, which is the first to the French. North of those islands is Madeira, a fruitful place; and south of them are the islands of Cape Verd, of which ten only deserve any notice.

Q. Which are the islands of the *Ethiopian* ocean?

A. Socotora, Amirante, and some others at no great distance; but there are two more considerable, Madagascar, of about eight hundred leagues circumference, which the French had once, but abandoned it, and the isle of Bourbon not far from it, which is at present one of the best factories of the French India Company.

LESSON LVII.

AMERICA.

Q. WHAT is *America**?

A. The fourth part of the world, called also the New World or West Indies, and is divided by the isthmus of Panama, into north and south, besides the American islands.

Q. How is *North America* divided?

A. Into the provinces of Quebec, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, Louisiana, Old and New Mexico, and California.

Q. What

* America took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who first discovered it in the year 1497. It is about twice as large as Europe; its length from north to south is about 7200 miles, and its breadth from east to west 5200.

Q. What part of this division belongs to France?

A. France has now no settlement on the continent of North America, except a small tract which lies between the 1st and 5th degrees of north latitude, and between the 50th and 55th degrees of west longitude, to which they have given the name of Cayenne; its produce is much the same with their West India islands.

Q. What are those West India islands possessed by the French?

A. The French islands in North America are very valuable. They are in possession of a very considerable part of Newfoundland, where they carry on an extensive and profitable fishery; they also have a settlement on the island of Hispaniola; and have all Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Bartholomew, Desiderada, Marigalante, and Guadaloupe, where they carry on a most lucrative trade in sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and other rich productions of the climate, but more particularly in sugar.

Q. What part of North America is England possessed of?

A. On the continent of North America Great Britain has in possession the rich and extensive province of Canada, and all that vast tract of country to the North of the river St. Lawrence, comprehending New Britain, New North Wales, Hudson's Bay, the country of

Labrador and Esquemeaux, including innumerable nations of natives, from the Atlantic ocean on the east, to the great Pacific sea to the west, the magnitude of which is beyond all conception.

Q. Have any other European states possessions on the continent of North America?

A. The Spaniards have very considerable settlements in the southern parts of North America, particularly East and West Florida, lately ceded to them by the English, New Orleans, and Louisiana, by the French, and Old and New Mexico by conquest. The southern borders of the great river Mississippi belong to the Spaniards, and one of the finest countries in the world, on the forks of the Illinois.

They have also settlements on the islands of Hispaniola, and have full possession of Cuba, on which the strong fort of the Havannah is situated, and now rendered almost impregnable.

Q. What is remarkable in *Cuba*?

A. It is a rich, fruitful island, divided into several provinces; the capital is the Havannah, a noted sea port where the Spanish flota touches in its way from Mexico to Old Spain.

Q. You have mentioned the northern and southern parts of North America;—who are in possession of the middle tracts?

A. The middle and most fertile parts of North America was formerly in possession of the

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the English, but is now erected into a formidable commonwealth, under the name of the UNITED STATES of America, consisting of thirteen revolted provinces, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Providence plantation, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, all these are governed by a congress, consisting of a certain number of Delegates from each province, elected by themselves, and intrusted with supreme power for the government of the whole.

Q. Have the natives no part of this vast continent allotted for their residence?

A. The natives are in general a ferocious race of men, who live chiefly by hunting, and take no delight in the civil arts of life. They have immense tracts of hunting ground to the westward; and they are in continual wars among themselves. They have no established form of government, nor any settled habitations; yet in case of war they are very formidable enemies.

Q. Have the *English* no islands in North America?

A. The English have by far the richest and most considerable islands belonging to North America; namely, the best part of Newfoundland, all Cape Breton, and St. John's, where they carry on their fisheries; the Bermudas, or summer islands, the Bahamas, or Lucca
Isles

isles, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and the Grenades.

Q. Are those all the islands belonging to North America?

A. The islands from the Gulph of Mexico eastward, are almost innumerable, and are crowded into clusters; as the Great and Little Antilles, the Caribbee isles, Virgin isles, &c. Many of the smallest of these isles are uninhabited: and some of the larger, as St. Vincent's, Tobago, are partly possessed by Europeans, and partly by Caribs, who were the antient inhabitants.

LESSON LVIII.

Sequel of AMERICA.

Q. HAVE the *Portuguese* no possessions in North America?

A. None on the continent: neither have the Dutch.

Q. Have the *Danes* no part of the continent of North America?

A. None.

Q. Have they no islands belonging to it?

A. The

A. The island of St. Thomas, one of the Virgin islands is in their possession.

Q. Have the *Dutch* no islands there?

A. The Dutch have St. Eustatius, and Curacao, of both which they were dispossessed by the English in the late war, but have been since restored to them.

Q. Have the *Russians* gained no footing in North America?

A. The Russians, by their wonderful perseverance, have discovered a narrow tract to the most westerly part of North America; but the progress they have made in settling there, is known only to themselves.

Q. Has no other nation discovered the same tract?

A. No other nation has found their tract.— But the Spaniards and English have found a tract of their own to the parts where the Russians have established themselves; but the tracts they pursued were so tedious and dangerous, and the profits to be gained so inadequate to the expence, that it is thought neither the one nor the other, will ever attempt to rival the first discoverers.

LESSON

LESSON LIX.

Sequel of AMERICA.

Q. WHICH are the southern parts of *America*?

A. Seven great provinces; the continent, Peru, Amazons country, Brasil, Rio de la Plata, or Paraguay, Chili, and Magellan.

Q. How is the continent or Terra Firma divided?

A. Into six parts, viz. the audiences of Panama, Santa Fe, and St. Domingo; the country of Paria, Guiana, and Caribbeana; the chief towns are Panama, Porto Bello; Santa Fe, De Bagota, Carthagena, Afacha, and Surinam, belonging to the Dutch.

Q. What is *Peru*?

A. Peru, the richest province of America on the south sea coast, is divided into three audiences, viz. of Lima, Quito, and La Plata; the chief towns are Lima, capital of all Peru, Quito, Popayan, La Plata, and Potosi.

Q. What is the *Amazons* † country?

A. A

* Is situated between latitude 1 degree north, and 24 d. 30 m. south, about 1400 miles in length, and 400 broad.—The chief commodities are gold and silver in vast quantities, costly pearls, abundance of cotton, tobacco, cochineal, medicinal drugs, &c.

† The inhabitants are gross idolators,

A. A very large province, not much known, in which are above one hundred and fifty different savage nations: the river Amazon, the greatest in the whole world, runs through that country.

Q. What is *Brasil*?

A. A very large country in the east of America, betwixt the equator and the tropic of Cancer: it is subject to the king of Portugal, who draws immense riches from thence, and by whose orders new discoveries are daily made in it.

Q. How is *Brasil* divided?

A. Into fourteen captainries on the sea coast: the chief towns are St. Salvador, in the bay of All Saints, and capital of Brasil; Olinda or Pernambuco, Para, Maragnan, and St. Vincent.

Q. What is *Rio de la Plata*?

A. This country seems larger than Brasil, and is also called Paraguay; it is not much known, yet divided into six provinces, viz. La Plata, Chaco, Uruguay, Paria, Guavia, and Paraguay, the chief towns are Buenos Ayres, San Salvador, Assumption of La Plata, and Assumption of Uruguay.

Q. What

* It is situated betwixt lat. 1 and 25 degrees, yet is exceeding temperate, and the soil fertile; the chief commodities are gold, diamonds, red-wood, sugar, amber, rosin, balm, train oil, &c.

Q. What is *Chili*?

A. *Chili* lies on the coast of the South Sea, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, and is divided into three provinces, viz. *Chili*, *Imperiale*, and *Chiquito*; the chief towns are *San Jago* of *Chili*, *Imperiale*, *Angol*, and *Osono*.

Q. Where is *Magellan*?

A. In the most southern parts of *South America*; a barren country, and unknown, except the coast, where the chief habitation of the *Spaniards* is *Desaguadero*.

LESSON LX.

ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC Lands.

Q. WHAT are the *Arctic* lands?

A. Those lands lying intirely or mostly within the *Arctic* polar circle, they are mostly unknown, but are called *Spitsberg*, *Green-*

* Situated between latitude 25 d. 30 m. and 44 d. south, is about 1100 miles long, and 360 broad. The air in summer is more temperate than in *Old Spain*, but in winter so excessive cold, that great numbers of men and beasts perish. The soil is very fertile, producing most sorts of grain, especially maize and wheat: as also variety of herbs and fruits: the vine flourishes here. This country likewise has rich mines of gold and silver: they have ostriches, and several metals.

Greenland*, Groenland†, Nova Zembla, and the Company's land.

Q. What is known of those countries?

A. Spitsberg lies north of Norway, is exceeding cold, and whales are caught on its coast. Greenland is also very cold, but, whether an island or a continent is not known: Nova Zembla is parted from Europe by the Straits of Waygatz; the Company's land is much nearer Asia, and it is said, the coast of it only is known.

Q. What are the *Antarctic* lands?

A. They are also called unknown south lands, are of a much greater extent than the Arctic lands, and are not at all found out, except the sea coast.

Q. What

* Nearest the north pole of any place yet known, first discovered by Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, in the year 1553. It has neither shrub nor trees; there are large white bears, some six feet high; many deers and foxes; the fish are whales, the largest and best in the world, and fin fish as long, but not above two-thirds the bulk of the whale; both these produce whale-bone and oil.

† It lies between lat. 64 and 80 d. and is mostly high land, covered with snow. Here is no wood but shrubs, nor any herbage; the natives live upon fish, fowl, (chiefly geese) and some small beasts. They clothe themselves in geese skin with the feathers inward in winter, and outward in summer. The fish are chiefly whales, dog-fish, and unicorns, which fight the whales with their horns; and the natives point their darts and arrows with this horn made sharp. Their beasts are foxes, bears, black cattle, rein-deer, and dogs; those deer that are large draw their sleds, the lesser they keep for food.

Q. What is known of those lands?

A. New Guinea, discovered in 1527, of which only some rivers and capes have been surveyed; and it is known to be a fruitful country: the land of Papous either joins to, or is not far from New Guinea: Carpentaria lies between New Guinea and New Holland.

Q. What more is known?

A. The isles of Solomon lie east of New Guinea; the greatest of them is called Isabella. The south lands of the Holy Ghost are thought fabulous. New Zealand has not been penetrated into. The isles of Horn, Cocos, Traitors, and Dogs, are not very considerable.

Q. What are the other lands?

A. The land of Fire, or Magellanick islands, has been mentioned before. The land of the states has been better surveyed. The real south land has been often discovered, but upon the coasts only; so has New Holland, and some other lands, which have been seen, but into which none have entered.

[N. B. *Rebears the six foregoing Lessons; and, if you think fit, spend another week in repeating the most necessary parts of Geography.*]

LESSON LXI.

Of the Terrestrial Globe.

Q. WHAT is an artificial Globe?

A. A round solid body, whose surface is every where equally remote from the centre, and on which the external form of this our habitable world is depicted, and all the parts of the earth and sea are described in their natural form, order, distance, and situation.

Q. Which are the chief points and circles on the terrestrial Globe?

A. The Axis, Poles, Zenith, Nadir, Equator, Meridians, Zodiac, Tropic, Polar Circles, the Horizon, and Azimuth Circles.

Q. Which is the Axis?

A. A straight line passing through the center, upon which the Globe is supposed to turn.

Q. What are the Poles?

A. The two extreme points of the Axis, diametrically opposite to each other, the one called the north, and the other the south Pole.

Q. What is the Equator?

A. An imaginary circle, that girds the Globe round the middle, between the two Poles, [and in every place equi-distant from them] and divides the Globe into two equal parts,

parts, called the northern and southern Hemispheres.

Q. What are Meridians?

A. The circles that pass from one Pole to the other, and cut the Equator at right angles.

Q. What are the Tropics?

A. Two circles parallel to the Equator, the one on the north called the Tropic of Cancer, and the other on the south side thereof called the Tropic of Capricorn; and are each at the distance of 23 d. 30 m. from the Equator.

Q. Which are the Polar Circles?

A. Two circles at 32 d. 30 m. distant from the north and south Poles, parallel to the Equator, and at the distance of 66 d. 30 m. each from it.

Q. What is the Ecliptic?

A. A great circle dividing the Globe into two equal parts, and cutting the Equinoctial into two opposite points, making an angle with the Equinoctial of 23 d. 30 m.

Q. How is this Circle divided?

A. Into twelve equal parts, of 30 degrees each, called Signs.

Q. What are the names and marks of the twelve signs?

A. 1 ♈ Aries, the Ram. 2 ♉ Taurus, the Bull. 3 ♊ Gemini, the Twins. 4 ♋ Cancer, the Crab. 5 ♌ Leo, the Lion. 6 ♍ Virgo, the Virgin. 7 ♎ Libra, the Balance. 8 ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion. 9 ♐ Sagitarius, the Archer.

Archer. 10 4 Capricornus, the Goat. 11 =
 Aquarius, the Waterman. 12 X Pisces, the
 Fishes.

LESSON LXII.

Of the Terrestrial Globe.

Q. WHAT is the Horizon?

A. The circle you see in a clear day, where the sky and water, or earth, seem to meet, is called the visible Horizon; parallel to which, at the earth's semidiameter, is the true and rational Horizon.

Q. Which point is called the Zenith, and which the Nadir?

A. The imaginary point in the Heavens, directly the over head, is called the Zenith, and that under foot the Nadir.

Q. Which are those called the Azimuth circles?

A. The circles imagined to be described round the globe; all meeting in the Zenith and Nadir, as the Meridians do the Poles, and cutting the Horizon at right angles.

Q. How is the Horizon divided?

A. To determine the winds and the bearings, or positions of places, in respect to each other; mathematicians divide the Horizon into
 thirty.

thirty-two equal parts, by lines conceived to proceed from the place where the observer standeth; forming angles with each other of the two-and-thirtieth part of 360 degrees equal to 11 d. 15 m.

Q. How are the parts of the Horizon distinguished?

A. That line which extends itself under the Meridian, towards the north Pole, cuts the north point of the Horizon*; that towards the south Pole, the south point; that line which extendeth itself towards the right hand when you face the north, and at right angles with the Meridian, is the east; and that which extends towards the left hand, the west; and the others have their names compounded of these.

Q. Of what farther use is the Horizon?

A. It shews the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, and Stars; which are said to rise when they come above the Horizon, and may be seen all the while they are above it; and to set when they go below the Horizon, and become invisible.

LESSON

* At 12 o'clock at noon, being on the south part of the Meridian, if you turn your back to it, you will face the north, the east will be on your right hand, and the west on the left.

LESSON LXIII.

Of the Terrestrial Globe.

Q. HOW are the parts of the earth distinguished in regard to heat and cold?

A. Into zones or girdles [from ζώνη, a girdle and περιέχω, i. e. encompass] which divide the globe into five parts, namely, two frigid, two temperate, and one torrid zone.

Q. Which is the torrid zone?

A. That space of land and water which is contained between the two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, so that the torrid or burning zone is 47 degrees broad.

Q. Which are the temperate zones?

A. Those spaces of the globe comprehended between the tropics and the polar circles, the one north, and the other south, each containing in breadth 43 degrees.

Q. Which are the two frigid zones?

A. All the space of land and water contained within the north and south polar circles.

Q. What was the opinion of the antients concerning the zones?

A. That only the two temperate zones were inhabited, and that the two frigid zones, by reason of extreme cold, and the torrid on account of the extreme heat, were not habitable; in both which they were mistaken, for under the

the torrid zone lie the continents of Africa, Guinea, great part of America, and several islands, well peopled by Indians and Blacks.

Q. What countries lie under the north frigid zone?

A. The most northern parts of America and Europe, as Greenland, Nova Zembla, Iceland, Friesland, the point of Norway and Sweedland, the heart of Lapland, Spitsbergen, and a great part of Tartary, all which is inhabited, except Greenland and Nova Zembla, which have, however, many bears, foxes, &c.

Q. What countries lie under the south frozen zone?

A. Those countries are entirely undiscovered, by reason of their remote distance from us, and the boisterous winds and rough seas in those parts, which discourage all adventurers from attempting any discoveries there.

Q. What countries lie within the north temperate zone?

A. Almost all Europe, and great part of Asia and America.

Q. What countries lie under the south temperate zone?

A. The farthermost parts of Africa, and great part of South America.

Q. How are the parts of the globe distinguished in respect of the length of days and nights?

A. Into climates, which are limited by parallels of latitude, drawn at such a distance from

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from each other, as that the longest day at the lesser parallel exceeds that at the next greater parallel by half an hour.

Q. How many climates are there?

A. There are twenty-four between the equator and each polar circle, which grow narrower as they lie further distant from the equator; and there are reckoned six climates more from

A TABLE of the CLIMATES.

From the equator to the polar circles.				From the equator to the polar circles.			
Ends in latitude of		Where the longest day is		Ends in latitude of		Where the longest day is	
Deg. Min.		H. Min.		Deg. Min.		H. Min.	
1	8 25	12	30	17	64 6	20	30
2	16 25	13	—	18	64 49	21	—
3	23 50	13	30	19	65 21	21	30
4	30 20	14	—	20	65 47	22	—
5	36 28	14	30	21	66 6	22	30
6	41 22	15	—	22	66 20	23	—
7	45 29	15	30	23	66 28	23	30
8	49 1	16	—	24	66 31	24	—
9	51 58	16	30	From the polar circle to the poles.			
10	54 27	17	—	1	67 30	1	Months.
11	56 37	17	30	2	69 30	2	
12	58 29	18	—	3	73 20	3	
13	59 58	18	30	4	78 20	4	
14	61 18	19	—	5	84 —	5	
15	62 25	19	30	6	90 —	6	
16	63 22	20	—				

the polar circle to the pole, which increase not by half hours, but by months.

Q. How is the earth divided in respect to the situation of the inhabitants to one another?

A. 1. Those who live in the same degree of longitude, and in equal latitudes, the one north and the other south of the equator, are called *Anticæci*, they have the hours of day and night the same, but the seasons of the year contrary.

2. Those who live in the same latitude, but in opposite degrees of longitude, are called *Pericæci*. Their length of days, and seasons of the year are the same, but their days and nights contrary.

3. Those who live in equal latitude, but the one north and the other south, and in opposite degrees of longitude, are called *Antipodes*. These have their days, nights, and seasons of the year, all contrary to one another.

LESSON LXIV.

Q. HOW is the globe measured?

A. By degrees of longitude from east to west, and of latitude from north to south.

Q. How many of these degrees will measure round the globe of earth?

A. The circumference of the globe, and consequently of every great circle thereon, contains 360 deg. of 60 English miles to a degree.

Q. What

Q. What is latitude ?

A. The distance of a ship or place from the equator, either north or south, for all that space of land and water contained between the equator and north pole, is said to be in north latitude. and that between the equator and the south pole, is said to lie in south latitude.

So that all places that lie at the same distance from, and on the other side of the equator, are said to lie under the same parallel of latitude.

Q. What is the difference of latitude ?

A. An arch of the meridian contained betwixt two given latitudes.

Q. What is longitude ?

A. An arch of the equator contained betwixt the first meridian, and the meridian of any proposed place.

Q. What is the difference of longitude ?

A. An arch of the equator contained between the meridian of any two places, and is the same with the angle at the pole, formed by the meridians themselves.

Q. Are the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal ?

A. The degrees of latitude are equal in all places, but the degrees of longitude are so only on the equator, for from the equator to the poles, the degrees of longitude gradually diminish as hereunder.

A

T A B L E

Shewing how many MILES answer to a Degree of LONGITUDE, at every Degree of LATITUDE.

D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles.
1	59,96	23	55,23	45	42,43	67	23,45
2	59,94	24	54,81	46	41,68	68	22,48
3	59,92	25	54,38	47	41,00	69	21,51
4	59,86	26	54,00	48	40,15	70	20,52
5	59,77	27	53,44	49	39,36	71	19,54
6	59,67	28	53,00	50	38,57	72	18,55
7	59,56	29	52,48	51	37,73	73	17,54
8	59,40	30	51,96	52	37,00	74	16,53
9	59,20	31	51,43	53	36,18	75	15,52
10	59,08	32	50,88	54	35,26	76	14,51
11	58,89	33	50,32	55	34,41	77	13,50
12	58,68	34	49,74	56	33,55	78	12,48
13	58,46	35	49,15	57	32,67	79	11,45
14	58,22	36	48,54	58	31,79	80	10,42
15	58,00	37	47,92	59	30,90	81	9,38
16	57,60	38	47,28	60	30,—	82	8,35
17	57,30	39	46,62	61	29,04	83	7,32
18	57,04	40	46,00	62	28,17	84	6,28
19	56,73	41	45,28	63	27,24	85	5,23
20	56,38	42	44,95	64	26,33	86	4,18
21	56,00	43	43,88	65	25,36	87	3,14
22	55,63	44	43,16	66	24,41	88	2, 9
23	55,23	45	42,43	67	23,45	89	1, 5

LESSON LXV.

Of the Terrestrial Globe.

PROBLEM I.

Q. "HOW do you find the latitude and longitude of any place on the globe?"

A. By turning the globe until the given place be brought to the east side of the brass meridian; the degree of the meridian over the place shews the latitude, and the degree of the equator cut by the brass meridian shews the degree of longitude.

PROBLEM II.

Q. "If the latitude and longitude of any place be known, how do you find the place on the globe?"

A. By bringing the given longitude to the brass meridian, and looking for the given latitude on the meridian, under the degree is the place sought.

PROBLEM III.

Q. "How do you find the distance of any two places on the globe?"

A. By laying the quadrant of altitude on both places; or by taking the distance of the two places between the points of a pair of compasses, and applying them to the equator, the degrees on the quadrant betwixt them, of those of the equator between the points of

G 3.

the

of Longitude

Miles.

23,45
22,48
21,51
20,52
19,54
8,55

7,54
6,53
5,52
5,51
5,50
4,48

45
42
38
35
32
28

3
3

N

the compasses, give the number of degrees the proposed places are asunder.

PROBLEM IV.

Q. "How do you find the Anticæci, and "Pericæci, and Antipodes of any given place?"

A. By bringing the given place to the brass meridian, regarding its latitude, the same latitude counted towards the contrary pole, under the brass meridian, shews the place of the Anticæci.

Keeping the given place still under the meridian, and the hour-index being set to twelve at noon, and the globe being turned until the index points to twelve at night, the place which is now under the same degree of the meridian that the first given place was, is that of the Pericæci, and the Antipodes of the first place are now under the same degree of the meridian that the Anticæci were before.

PROBLEM V.

Q. "How do you rectify the globe for the "latitude, zenith, and sun's place?"

A. For the latitude, the pole must be elevated above the horizon, equal to the latitude of the place.

2. For the zenith, the latitude must be reckoned upon the brass meridian, from the equator towards the elevated pole, and there the quadrant of altitude must be screwed.

3. For

3. For the sun's place, look on the wooden horizon for the day of the month, against which you will find the sun's place in the ecliptic; bring this to the brazen meridian, and set the index to twelve at noon.

PROBLEM VI.

Q. "If you have the hour at any given place, how do you find what the hour is at any other place?"

A. After the globe is rectified for the latitude of the given place, the place must be brought to the brass meridian, and the index set to the proposed hour; then turning the globe until the other place proposed be brought to the brass meridian, the index will shew the hour at that place.

N. B. The difference of time between the two places, being reduced into degrees, allowing 15 degrees to an hour, shews the difference of longitude between the two places.

PROBLEM VII.

Q. "If the day of the month and the hour at any given place be given, how do you find where the sun is in the zenith at that time?"

A. The sun's place must be brought to the brass meridian, the degree on the meridian over the sun's place is the sun's present declination; then the given place being brought to

the meridian, and the index placed to the given hour, the globe must be turned until the index points at twelve at noon; the place on the globe, which lies under that degree of the meridian, that was the sun's present declination, as the sun at that in the zenith.

PROBLEM VIII.

Q. "If the day and hour be given, how will you find all those places of the earth where the sun is rising, setting, or culminating; and also where it is day-light, twilight, or dark night?"

A. We find the place where the sun is vertical at the given hour, [by PROB. VII.] and rectify for the latitude of that place, and bring it to the brass meridian.

Then all those places that are in the west semicircle of the horizon have the sun rising.

Those in the east semicircle have it setting.

Those in the meridian have it culminating.

Those places that are above the horizon, but within 18 degrees, have twilight. And

Those lower than 18 degrees, dark night.

PROBLEM IX.

Q. "If any place, whose latitude is less than 66 1-half degrees, be proposed, and the day of the month, how will you find the hour the sun rises and sets, and the length of the day and night?"

A. The

A. The globe must be rectified for the latitude and sun's place; then bringing the sun's place to the east part of the horizon, and setting the index to twelve at noon, I bring the sun's place to the west side of the horizon: the hour from twelve to that where the index points, shews the length of the day; and its complement to twenty-four hours, the length of the night.

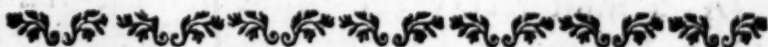
P R O B L E M X.

Q. " If the latitude of any place be given, and the day of the month, how do you find the beginning, end, and duration of twilight, and of dark night?"

A. I must rectify the globe for the sun's place, latitude, zenith, and index; then bringing the sun's place 18 degrees below the horizon, by moving the globe westward or eastward until 18 degrees of the quadrant of altitude cuts the point of the ecliptic opposite to the sun's place; then will the index shew when twilight begins or ends. And the time when twilight begins, taken from the time of the sun's rising, leaves the duration of twilight; and the time when twilight begins, being doubled, gives the time of dark night.

A
T A B L E
O F T H E
S I T U A T I O N , L A T I T U D E ,
A N D
L O N G I T U D E ,

Of the most remarkable PLACES mentioned in
this WORK.



The USE of the following TABLE.

In the first column are the names of the places in an alphabetical order, and these names are always followed by one or two more in the same line. Where there is but one name following that of the place, it signifies the kingdom or part of the world in which it is situated; as Lisbon, Portugal, i. e. Lisbon is in Portugal: But where there are two names following that of the place, the first is the province or division, and the second the kingdom or part of the world; as Hall, Swabia, Germany, i. e. Hall is in Swabia, one of the circles of the German empire, and so in other places.

ABO,

	Latitude	Longitude
A B O, Finland, Sweden	60 27 N	22 18 E
Aix Provence, France	43 31 N	5 31 E
Aleppo, Syria, Asia	35 45 N	37 25 E
Alexandria, Egypt, Africa	31 11 N	30 21 E
Algiers, Barbary, Africa	36 49 N	2 17 E
Alicant, Valentia, Spain	37 45 N	0 16 E
Amsterdam, Holland	52 22 N	4 49 E
Antwerp, Brabant	51 13 N	4 27 E
Archangel, Russia	64 34 N	38 59 E
Asracan, near the Caspian-sea, } Moscovy	46 00 N	51 — E
Athens, Greece	38 5 N	23 57 E
Avignon, Provence, France	43 57 N	4 53 E
Augsburg, Suabia, Germany	45 57 N	10 45 E

B

Babylon, Chaldea	34 30 N	48 35 E
Bahus, Norway	58 14 N	13 4 E
Barbadoes, West-Indies	13 10 N	59 48 W
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain	41 26 N	2 18 E
Basil, Switzerland	47 35 N	7 34 E
Batavia, Java, East-Indies	6 10 S	106 56 E
Bayonne, Gascony, France	43 29 N	1 25 W
Belgrade, Servia	45 0 N	21 20 E
Benevento, Spain	41 55 N	5 10 W
Bengal, India	21 0 N	88 0 E
Bergen, Norway	60 0 N	5 25 E
Berlin, Prussia, Up. Saxony, Germany	52 32 N	13 31 E
Bilboa, Biscay, Spain	43 26 N	3 18 W
Blois, Orleanois, France	47 30 N	1 20 E
Bologne, Picardy, France	50 43 N	1 31 E
Boston, New England	42 25 N	70 32 W
Bourdeaux, Guienne, France	44 50 N	0 29 W
Bologna, Modena, Italy	44 29 N	11 26 E
Brandenburg, Up. Saxony, Ger.	52 10 N	12 30 E
Brest, Bretagne, France	48 22 N	4 25 E

Bredas.

	Latitude	Longitude
Breda, Brabant, Netherlands	51 40 N	4 40 E
Bremen, Westphalia, Germany	53 25 N	8 20 E
Breslaw, Silesia, Germany	51 3 N	17 13 E
Bristol, England	51 33 N	2 40 W
Brill, Holland	51 55 N	6 15 E
Brunswick, Germany	52 30 N	10 30 E
Bruges, Flanders	51 16 N	3 5 E
Brussels, Flanders	50 51 N	4 26 E
Buda, Lower Hungary	47 40 N	19 20 E

C

Cadiz, Andalusia, Spain	36 31 N	6 6 W
Caen, Normandy, France	49 11 N	0 16 W
Cairo, Egypt, Africa	30 2 N	31 23 E
Calais, France	50 57 N	1 55 E
Cambray, France	50 10 N	3 18 E
Candia, in Candia Island	35 18 N	25 23 E
Cape of Good Hope	34 29 S	18 28 E
Carthage, Murcia, Spain	37 37 N	1 3 W
Carthage, Barbary, Africa	36 30 N	9 0 E
Ceuta, Africa	35 4 N	6 30 W
Cambray, Savoy, Italy	45 38 N	6 0 E
Christiana, Norway	56 35 N	14 36 E
Cleves, Westphalia, Germany	51 40 N	6 10 E
Goblentz, Lower Rhine, Germany	50 0 N	2 35 E
Cologne, Germany	50 55 N	7 10 E
Constance, Swabia, Germany	47 37 N	9 12 E
Constantinople, Romania, Turkey	41 1 N	28 58 E
Copenhagen, Zealand, Denmark	55 40 N	12 40 E
Corinth, Morea, Turkey	37 30 N	23 — E
Cracow, Poland	50 10 N	19 55 E
Cremona, Milan, Italy	45 10 N	10 32 E
Cyprus Island, Levant	35 0 N	34 0 E

D

Danzick, Poland	54 22 N	18 38 E
Darmstadt, Upper Rhine, Germany	49 30 N	9 15 E
Delft, Holland	52 6 N	4 5 E

Deux.

	Latitude	Longitude
Deux-Ponts, Upper Rhine, Germ.	47 19 N	4 57 E
Dijon, Burgundy, France	47 15 N	5 0 E
Dort, Low Countries, Holland	51 45 N	4 30 E
Doway, Flanders	50 12 N	3 30 E
Dresden, Saxony, Germany	51 0 N	13 36 E
Drontheim, Norway	63 0 N	10 15 E
Dunkirk, France	51 2 N	2 27 E
Dusseldorf, Westphalia, Germany	51 0 N	7 5 E
E		
Embsen, Westphalia, Germany	53 25 N	7 10 E
F		
Ferrara, Italy	44 54 N	11 41 E
Fez, Barbary, Africa	33 30 N	6 — W
Finale, Genoa, Italy	44 10 N	8 25 E
Florence, St. Tuscany, Italy	43 46 N	11 7 E
Frankfort on the Oder, Germany	52 28 N	14 35 E
Frankfort on the Main, Germany	49 55 N	8 40 E
Furnese, Flanders	51 15 N	7 50 E
G		
Gallipoli, Romania, Turkey	40 55 N	28 20 E
Gelders, Guelderland	51 15 N	6 24 E
Geneva, Savoy, Italy	46 12 N	6 5 E
Genoa, Italy	44 25 N	8 30 E
Ghent, Flanders	51 3 N	3 48 E
Gibraltar, Andalusia, Spain	36 5 N	5 17 W
Glatz, Bohemia, Germany	50 40 N	16 40 E
Goa, East-Indies	15 31 N	73 50 E
Gottenburg, Sweden	57 42 N	11 43 E
Granada, Granada, Spain	36 20 N	2 45 E
Gratz, Austria, Germany	47 4 N	15 29 E
Graveling, Flanders	50 59 N	2 13 E
Grenoble, Dauphine, France	45 40 N	5 40 E
Grodno, Lithuania, Poland	53 25 N	35 4 E
Greeninghen, Holland	53 5 N	5 43 E
		Hague,

	Latitude		Longitude	
H				
Hague, Holland	52	4 N	4 22	E
Hall, Suabia, Germany	49	6 N	10 20	E
Hamburg, Holstein, Germany	53	34 N	9 55	E
Hannaw, Upper Rhine, Germany	50	3 N	10 10	E
Hanover, Saxony, Germany	52	32 N	9 35	E
Haerlem, Holland	52	20 N	4 10	E
Hiedelburgh, Lower Rhine, Germ.	49	12 N	8 45	E
Helmstadt, Saxony, Germany	51	52 N	12 10	E
Harmanstat, Transilvania	46	45 N	22 0	E
Hildesheim, Westphalia, Germany	51	45 N	10 15	E
Hulst, Flanders	51	20 N	4 40	E

J				
James Town, Virginia, N. America	37	0 W	75 10	E
Jerusalem, Palestine, Asia	31	55 N	35 25	E
Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany	48	45 N	11 27	E
Inspruck, Austria, Germany	47	40 N	14 45	E
Isbahan, Antient Parthia, Persia	32	25 N	52 55	E
Juliers, Westphalia, Germany	50	20 N	6 45	E

K				
Kassa, Crim-Tartary, Turkey	46	0 N	36 50	E
Kaminiac, Podolia, Poland	49	20 N	24 35	E
Kiow, Ukrain, Poland	50	30 N	31 12	E
Koninsberg, Prussia, Poland	54	43 N	21 35	E

L				
Landsperg, Poland	52	55 N	15 25	E
Landau, Suabia, Germany	48	50 N	8 10	E
Laodicea, Natolia, Asia	38	10 N	29 30	E
Legorn, or Leghorn, Tusc. Italy	43	40 N	11 10	E
Leon, Leon, Spain	42	34 N	5 0	E
Lewarden, W. Friesland, Holland	53	0 N	6 30	E
Leyden, Holland	52	10 N	4 32	E
Leipfic, Germany	51	19 N	12 25	E
Liege, Netherlands	50	37 N	5 40	E
			Lima,	

gitude

22 E
20 E
55 E
0 E
5 E
0 E
5 E
0 E
E

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E

E
E

	Latitude	Longitude
Lima, Peru, South America	12 1 S	76 44 W
Lille, Flanders	50 37 N	3 9 E
Lisbon, Portugal	38 42 N	9 4 W
Livorn, see Leghorn		
London, metropolis of England	51 31 N	1st Merid.
Loretto, Tuscany, Italy	+3 15 N	14 15 E
Louvain, Spanish Provinces	50 53 N	4 49 E
Lubec, Holstein, Denmark	54 — N	11 40 E
Lucca, Tuscany, Italy	43 50 N	11 0 E
Luxemburg, Saxony, Germany	53 10 N	10 40 E
Luxembourg, France	49 20 N	6 12 E
Lions, Lionois, France	45 45 N	4 54 E

M

Madagascar, Africa	10 29 S	45 55 W
Madrid, New Castile, Spain	40 25 N	3 20 E
Maestricht, Spanish Provinces	50 34 N	5 45 E
Magdeburgh, Saxony, Germany	51 45 N	12 30 E
Majorca, in the Mediterranean	39 35 N	2 34 E
Maloës, (St.) Bretagne, France	48 38 N	1 53 W
Malaga, Grenada, Spain	36 0 N	3 56 W
Maka, near Sicily, Mediterranean	35 50 N	14 0 E
Malaca, in the East Indies	2 8 N	100 25 E
Mantua, Italy	45 20 N	10 47 E
Marseilles, Provence, France	43 17 N	5 27 E
Meaux, Isle of France	48 57 N	2 57 E
Medina, Sidonia, Andalusia, Spain	25 00 N	39 53 E
Mentz, or Mayence, Germany	49 44 N	8 15 E
Merida, Estremadura, Spain	38 30 N	5 10 E
Messina, Sicily	38 30 N	15 40 E
Mexico, North-America	19 54 N	100 0 W
Milan, Italy	45 25 N	9 30 E
Minorea island, Mediterranean	39 10 N	4 0 E
Mittau, Courland	56 25 N	25 0 E
Modena, Italy	44 34 N	11 17 E
Montpelier, Languedoc, France	43 36 N	3 37 E
Mons, Spanish Provinces	50 20 N	3 46 E
		Moscow,

	Latitude	Longitude
Moscow, capital of Moscow	55 45 N	37 50 E
Munster, Westphalia, Germany	52 — N	7 10 E
Murcia, Spain	37 20 N	0 40 W

N

Namur, Flanders	50 28 N	4 49 E
Nancy, Lorraine, France	48 41 N	6 16 E
Nantz, Bretagne, France	47 13 N	1 28 W
Nankin, or Nanquin, China	32 0 N	118 30 E
Naples, Italy	40 50 N	14 18 E
Napoli di Romania	37 30 N	22 30 E
Nassau, Upper Rhine, Germany	50 0 N	8 0 E
Nice, or Nizza, Piedmont, Italy	43 41 N	7 22 E
Nismes, Languedoc, France	43 30 N	4 30 E
Novogrod, Welliki, Russia	58 10 N	34 10 E
Nuremberg, Franconia, Germany	49 27 N	11 12 E

O

Oleron, Gascony, France	46 2 N	1 20 W
Omers, (St.) France	50 44 N	2 19 E
Onspack, or Anspach, Franco- nia, Germany }	48 50 N	10 32 E
Orange, Provence, France	44 10 N	4 45 E
Oran, Barbary, Africa	36 30 N	0 5 E
Orbitello, Tuscany, Italy	42 15 N	11 56 E
Osnaburgh, Westphalia, Germany	52 10 N	8 20 E
Oudenard, Flanders	50 46 N	3 20 E

P

Padua, Italy	45 22 N	12 — E
Palermo, Sicily	38 30 N	13 43 E
Panama, America	8 47 N	80 16 W
Paris, France	48 50 N	2 25 E
Parma, Italy	44 45 N	10 51 E
Passau, Bavaria, Germany	41 20 N	14 18 E
Pekin, China	39 54 N	16 29 E
Peter, Waradin, Sclavonia	45 0 N	17 40 E
Petersburgh, Russia	59 56 N	20 24 E
		Philadelphia

	Latitude	Longitude
Philadelphia, Natolia, Asia	39 56 N	75 9 W
Pisa, Tuscany, Italy	43 43 N	10 17 E
Placentia, Parma, Italy	44 50 N	10 15 E
Poitiers, Orleannois, France	46 30 N	0 20 E
Porto, or Oporto, Portugal	41 10 N	8 22 W
Port-Royal, Jamaica	18 0 N	76 40 W
Prague, Bohemia, Germany	50 4 N	14 50 E
Preiburg, Hungary	48 20 N	17 30 W

Quebec, Canada	Q	46 55 N	69 48 W
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Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany	R	48 56 N	12 5 E
Ravenna, Italy		44 25 N	12 30 E
Rennes, Bretagne, France		48 6 N	1 36 W
Rheims, Champagne, France		49 14 N	4 7 E
Rhodes Island, Archipelago		35 30 N	9 15 E
Riga, Livonia		56 55 N	24 0 E
Rochel, Orleannois, France		46 9 N	1 4 W
Rome, Italy		41 53 N	12 34 E
Rotterdam, Holland		51 56 N	4 33 E
Rouen, or Roan, Normandy, Fr.		49 26 N	1 — W

Saltsburgh, Bavaria, Germany	S	47 20 N	13 26 E
Salamanca, Leon, Spain		40 45 N	4 50 E
Salerno, Naples, Italy		41 8 N	15 42 E
Salee, Africa		22 25 N	7 55 E
Saragosa, Aragon, Spain		41 20 N	0 14 W
Sardis, Natolia, Asia		38 10 N	29 5 E
Scanderoon, see Alexandria			
Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Germ.		47 28 N	8 45 E
Seville, Andalusia, Spain		37 15 N	6 5 W
Siam, East Indies		14 18 N	100 55 E
Sienna, Tuscany, Italy		43 12 N	11 36 E
Sleswick, Denmark		55 57 N	0 40 E
Smyrna, Natolia, Asia		38 28 N	27 24 E

Soissons,

	Latitude	Longitude
Soissons, France	49 20 N	3 30 E
Spires, Upper Rhine, Germany	49 0 N	8 10 E
Spoletto, Italy	32 28 N	13 38 E
Stockholm, Sweden	59 20 N	18 8 E
Straßburgh, Up. Rhine, Germany	41 17 N	7 52 E
Sultzbach, Bavaria, Germany	49 10 N	11 45 E
Syracuse, Sicily	36 58 N	15 5 E

T

Tangier, Barbary, Africa	35 45 N	6 0 W
Tarragon, Catalonia, Spain	40 55 N	1 20 E
Temelwaer, Hungary	44 30 N	18 40 E
Tetuan, Fez, Africa	35 40 N	5 18 W
Tholouse, or Tolouse, Languedoc, France	43 15 N	1 45 E
Thorn, Poland	52 56 N	19 — W
Tirol, Austria, Germany	46 15 N	10 50 E
Toledo, New Castile, Spain	39 50 N	3 25 E
Toulon, Provence, France	43 7 N	6 1 E
Tournay, Flanders	50 35 N	3 28 E
Trent, Austria, Germany	46 5 N	11 2 E
Trevigno, Italy	45 45 N	12 40 E
Treves, or Triers, Lower Rhine, Germany	49 30 N	6 42 E
Tripoly, Barbary, Africa	32 53 N	13 12 E
Tunis, Barbary, Africa	36 47 N	10 — E
Turin, Piedmont, Italy	45 5 N	7 45 E

V

Valentia, Valentia, Spain	39 15 N	0 16 E
Vendosme, Orleanois, France	47 45 N	1 6 E
Vercelli, Piedmont, Italy	45 35 N	8 25 E
Verona, Venice, Italy	45 26 N	11 23 E
Vienna, Austria, Germany	48 12 N	16 22 E
Vienne, Dauphine, France	45 26 N	6 42 E
Ulm, Suabia, Germany	47 55 N	10 8 E
Upsal, Sweden	59 51 N	17 47 E
		Urbino,

	Latitude	Longitude
Urbino, Italy	43 44 N	13 15 E
Utrecht, Holland	52 7 N	5 0 E
W		
Warsaw, Poland	52 14 N	21 5 E
Waradin, see Peter Waradin		
Warhuys, Norway	71 8 N	22 0 E
Weimer, Saxony, Germany	50 42 N	7 8 E
Wesel, Westphalia, Germany	51 32 N	6 30 E
Wittenburgh, Saxony, Germany	51 49 N	12 46 E
Wormes, Germany	49 38 N	8 5 E
Wurtzburg, or Wirtzburg, Fran- conia, Germany	49 46 N	10 18 E
Y		
Yvica, Mediterranean	33 40 N	1 10 E
Z		
Zara, Dalmatia, Turkey	44 0 N	13 55 E
Zell, Lunenburg, Germany	52 30 N	14 26 E
Zurich, Switzerland, Germany	47 15 N	8 20 E
Zutphen, Guelderland, Holland	52 4 N	6 6 E

Greenwich Observ. England, 51° 28' 40" N.
0° 5' 37" E. of St. Paul's, London.

F I N I S.

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